THE Soybean Digest

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION • AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

Illini Union, headquarters for 1956 soybean conventions

JUNE • 1956

VOLUME 16 • NUMBER 8

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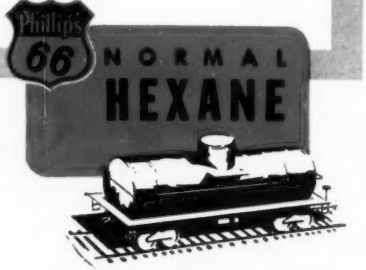

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Bartlesville, Oklahoma

THE Soybean Digest

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HUDSON, IOWA

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THE SOYBEAN DIGEST

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Objectives of the American Soybean Association include the bringing together of all persons interested in the production, distribution and utilization of soybeans; the collection and dissemination of the best available information relating to both the practical and scientific phases of the problems of increased yields coupled with lessened costs; the safe-guarding of production against diseases and insect pests; the promotion of the development of new varieties; the encouragement of the interest of federal and state governments and experiment stations; and the rendering of all possible services to the industry.

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EDITOR'S DESK

. . . By GEO. M. STRAYER

WE'VE GOT TO SELL, SELL AND SELL Misunderstandings in the provisions of Public Law 480—the Agricultural Foreign Trade and Assistance Act of 1954—seem to be prevalent in the soybean industry.

Agricultural commodities declared in surplus by the Secretary of Agriculture are eligible for sale, under the act, for currencies of the buying countries.

Soybeans have never been eligible for sale under Public Law 480. I hope they never become eligible. Certainly we must produce them in far greater quantities than at present before any consideration can be given to such sales.

Soybean oil has been selling under P. L. 480 since last fall. Large quantities, along with cottonseed oil and lard, have gone into world markets. We approve of this procedure, suggest it be continued and expanded.

But the fact that soybeans are not eligible for sale under P. L. 480 does not preclude our using P. L. 480 funds to promote the sale of soybeans and soybean products in other countries of the world—for dollars. A portion of the foreign currencies received by the U. S. government in payment for wheat, rice, tobacco, cotton and other commodities is set aside for the development and enlargement of markets for U. S. farm products. Those funds can be used for commodities other than those sold under P. L. 480.

Soybeans and soybean products happen to be in demand throughout the world. Fats and oils and proteins are still relatively scarce in the food economy of the world. Tremendous possibilities for continued expansion in markets for American soybean oil, soybean flakes, soybean meal, lecithin, soy flour and soy grits lie before us. Such markets must be developed, promoted, supplied, serviced, nurtured and protected. Logically such work should be done by the people who have the commodity to sell—the producers, handlers and processors of soybeans.

Public Law 480 offers us—as an industry—an opportunity to utilize foreign currencies owned by the U. S. government to do work which we should logically do ourselves. We, as an industry, must provide a portion of the funds, but the major portion can come from governmental funds which must be spent for market development.

Can there be any valid objection to such a promotional program by any segment of the U. S. soybean industry? Can any processor of soybeans logically object to enlarged markets for meal? Oil? Flakes? Lecithin? Flour?

For several years I have written repeatedly about the necessity of facing up to our industry-wide responsibilities—to **sell, sell and sell.** The Japanese Market Development Project, written between the five trade groups within Japan and the American Soybean Association, is now a reality. An office, a staff, a program, a goal and a functioning organization are all under way.

We have the prospect of a similar project for Western European countries. Assuming cooperation within those countries there should be no hesitation on our part. Our entire industry should join in capitalizing on an opportunity which may never again come our way. Let's merchandise the products of American soybeans at every possible juncture of the world.

ANOTHER MISSION TO EUROPE By the time you read this your editor will be somewhere in Europe making a quick survey of possible markets for soybean products and soybeans. Governmental and private trading personnel will be consulted. Possible cooperation on a Western European Market Development Program under Public Law 480 will be fully explored. Markets for oil, meal, flakes, flour, lecithin and other soybean products will be fully analyzed. Demands for soybeans—and the competition we must meet on them—will be studied.

Attendance at the meeting of the International Association of Seed Crushers annual meetings is included. About a month will be spent in constant travel and contacts. A brief report will be submitted to you on these pages next month. This will be the fourth time for your editor to cover some of the same ground—in 5 years. There is a job to be done, and much as I hoped to sit in a boat on a lake in northern Minnesota and contemplate the future, I will do the best my facilities will allow.

I am off on another adventure, accompanied by my secretary and confidant—my wife. Back in July—and see you in August at Urbana!

YOU WON'T WANT TO MISS IT! The 36th annual convention of the American Soybean Association, together with the annual business sessions of the National Soybean Processors Association, will be held at Urbana, Ill., on Aug. 13, 14 and 15. The processor meetings will be held on Monday, Aug. 13, the formal sessions of the American Soybean Association on Aug. 14 and 15, and a Field Day for all on Aug. 16.

To insure housing facilities—send your reservation blank today!

Complete Organization of Soybean Council

Incorporation of the SOYBEAN COUNCIL OF AMERICA, INC., by a joint committee representing the American Soybean Association and the National Soybean Processors Association was announced by the Secretary of State for Illinois on May 22. The outgrowth of the long series of meetings between the representatives of the two groups, the new organization is designed to do some of the industrywide promotional, legislative, educational and research work which faces our industry.

Agreement on the articles of incorporation was reached at a meeting of the joint committee in April. Incorporators include D. O. Andreas, S. E. Cramer, W. E. Huge, Dwight Dannen, R. G. Houghtlin, Ralph Golseth, Willard Lighter, M. D. McVay and D. B. Walker representing processing firms and the NSPA. Albert Dimond, Jake Hartz, Jr., C. B. Biddle, John Evans, Herbert Huddleston, David G. Wing, Howard L. Roach, John Sawyer and Geo. M. Strayer represent the American Soybean Association.

Incorporators will meet in Chicago on June 5 to adopt bylaws, elect officers, and otherwise complete the organizational structure. Plans will also be made for the financing, which it is contemplated will be basically by a system of checkoffs on soybeans marketed, and patterned after the program being used so successfully by a number of other commodity groups.

Full details on the organization are expected to be released after the June 5 meeting. The organization, incorporated under the Illinois law of corporations not for profit, is expected to establish a headquarters office and employ a staff to do the promotional, educational and legislative work of the industry.

The American Soybean Association will continue in its role of representing the interests of the producers and handlers of soybeans, and it is expected will continue to operate on about the same basis as in the past. The National Soybean Processors Association will continue to provide those facilities peculiar to the processing industry, as it has been doing through a period of years. The Soybean Council of America, several years in process of organization, will fill that niche which neither group working alone has been able to achieve.

Aeroglide Drier at Ralston-Purina's new Harrisburg, Pa. mill

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CROWDS in line to get into American pavilion at the Osaka Trade Fair.

Soybean marketing development program project No. 1—

Osaka Soybean Exhibit a Success

AT U. S. EXHIBIT. Left to right, Hartz, Shizuka Hayashi, and Walley. Hayashi is managing director of the Japanese-American Soybean Institute.

By ERSEL WALLEY

JAPAN was indeed a most logical location for our first truly International Exhibit of soybeans and soybean products. Japan today is literally bursting at the seams with increased industrial activity and a growing population. It is faced with the problem of feeding 90 million people with less cultivatable acres than there are in the state of Kentucky.

Over half of the cultivated land is devoted to rice, the principal diet of the Japanese people. Rice provides more calories per acre than any other food product, but is highly deficient in protein, fats and minerals. Soybeans, rich in these same elements, have historically been an important part of any improved diet for the Japanese. Therefore, soybeans are a matter of intense interest in that country.

Our exhibit at the Japan International Trade Fair in Osaka, Apr. 8-22, 1956, was complete in every detail to tell the story of American soybeans from planting to ultimate utilization in the U. S. and in Japan. A panorama of large photographs lined the wall of the exhibit telling the entire story through captions printed in Japanese.

In the center of the exhibit there was a large map of U. S. showing the centers of soybean production in this country. It was pointed out that the larger portion of the soybean production and processing will with the completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway be contiguous to water freight ways, convenient and economical for the export of soybeans and soybean products. The production of soybeans by varieties was also keyed to this map, and proved of great interest to Japanese proc-

Walley, a past president of the American Soybean Association, and Marion Hartz, of Jacob Hartz Seed Co., were in charge of the U. S. soybean exhibit at the Osaka Fair in Japan

CLEANING equipment is demonstrated by Walley who faces camera from left of center.

JAPANESE trade group inspects American soybean exhibit at Osaka Fair. Near right with badge is Marion Hartz.

essors and food manufacturers who are showing increased interest in specific types of beans produced in the U. S.

Processors Helped

Through the generous cooperation of American soybean processors and food manufacturers, a complete exhibit of products made from soybeans in the U. S. was provided. Generous supplies of literature explaining these products were made available to representatives of the Japanese trades and industries. Those in charge of the exhibit were almost constantly engaged in answering questions as to the nature, availability and prices of these commodities.

An equal space was devoted to a complete exhibit of products made in Japan from American soybeans. These included the standard oil and flake products produced by Japanese processors together with tofu, miso and soya sauce, all important food products made from soybeans and highly essential in the Japanese diet. Cards of explanation written both in English and Japanese told the story to the Japanese public of the value and importance of food products made from soybeans, rich in proteins, fats and minerals. About 100,000 specially prepared pamphlets were handed out to the public, explaining in both languages the value of American soybeans and the products made therefrom.

A small seed cleaner kindly donated by one of our American manufacturers was kept in almost constant operation demonstrating how soybeans can be mechanically cleaned and made ready for various food uses. Such cleaners are practically unknown in Japan and this animated demonstration proved to be of intense interest to small food producers and especially the tofu manufacturers, of whom there are over 50,000 in the Japanese Islands.

Two Japanese girls and one young man were assigned as pages to help with our exhibit and we taught them to operate this mill. They got a great kick out of mixing the clean beans with splits, small bean particles and miscellaneous foreign material and then separating this material to the amazement of the public. Through our interpreters, these three young people were taught the entire story of our exhibit, and could convey its significance to the Japanese people.

Two American films telling the entire story of American soybeans from farm to user including production and product research were taken to Japan with us. The English script was rewritten suitable to translation into Japanese. A sound tract made these films understandable and very much appreciated by the Japanese people. These films were shown regularly in the small theatre in the American pavilion and proved of great interest. These films now become the property of the Japanese-American Soybean Institute and will be available for showing wherever desired in Japan. Inquiries were received during the show from luncheon clubs and other organizations

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GROUP of tofu manufacturers visits the Trade Fair.

expressing a desire to have these films for showing to members of their organization.

Of particular interest to Japanese soybean processors was a model oil mill kindly furnished by one of our leading U. S. manufacturers. Processing plant owners and managers were given technical bulletins explaining the operation of modern American oil mills. Previous to the fair we sent out 1,000 special invitations to Japanese firms using soybeans. It is estimated that as a result of these invitations, over 1,500 representatives of the Japanese soybean handlers and manufacturers attended the show. Their interest was intense and genuine. They appreciated our efforts and congratulations and words of appreciation were most generous and heart warming. The Japanese are noted as camera fans, and hundreds of pictures were taken by those in attendance, tokens of mutual esteem between your American representatives and our Japanese friends.

The crowd which streamed through the American pavilion and witnessed our exhibit was very gratifying. Estimate of the total attendance ran from one-half million people up. It was necessary to have police at the entrance to the pavilion to control the incoming traffic.

Good Publicity

Generous publicity was given to our exhibit by the newspapers both Japanese and English. We held a press conference attended by 14 staff reporters of Japanese newspapers and the questions asked indicated an unusual interest in the value of soybeans. We found that in spite of the handicap of language interpretation, these press representatives were getting the story accurately, portrayed the same eagerness displayed by their counterparts in this country and possessed an excellent sense of humor. Our exhibit was beautifully done by Japanese advertising firms and in their language told the story that American soybeans and soybean products were presented for the "enjoyment, prosperity and health" of the Japanese people.

Large woven baskets containing huge piles of American soybeans identified by varieties were placed at strategic locations to add interest and attractiveness. Potted palms placed at either end of our exhibit and an attractive lounge with a small table and easy chairs in the center provided a "right-at-home" atmosphere which certainly added to the success of this initial effort in putting on an International Soybean Exhibit.

Many problems were encountered, a lot of hard work and worry was involved, but the result was so pleasing that these preliminary vexations were soon forgotten. It would be impossible to thank individually all the American growers, Japanese and American manufacturers and tradesmen, representatives of the USDA and the U. S. Embassy in Tokyo, including the office of the U. S. Consul at Osaka, and many others for their cheerful cooperation in making this exhibit possible. Special mention, however, must be given to our own Shizuka Hayashi, managing director of the newly formed Japanese-American Soybean Institute and to Marion Hartz of Stuttgart, Ark. These gentlemen did a marvelous job, and more than earned our grateful appreciation.

At the conclusion of the fair, the exhibit was carefully dismantled and packed for shipment to Tokyo. This included a large chart showing the many products made from soybeans and identified in Japanese. The only exhibit that was returned to the U. S. was the model oil mill. This exhibit material has now become the property of the Japanese-American Soybean Institute for future educational and promotion use.

Future developments will determine whether a soybean exhibit will be made at the Japan International Trade Fair at Tokyo in 1957. If such an exhibit is made, much of this material will be ready for use, supplemented with additional material and features which may be indicated by our experience.

Exhibits at fairs are not always worthwhile, but such an exhibit as this in Japan proved to be of more value than any of us could have anticipated. The Japanese groups who participated in the exhibit with us became enthusiastic over the value of the exhibit to them and their people.

This initial venture has definitely awakened all of those concerned with soybeans and their use in Japan to the value of market research and promotion. This had a definite influence on the stated objectives in the plan of organization of the the Japanese-American Soybean Institute—Soybean Marketing Development Program Project No. 2—on which the Soybean Digest will report more fully in the next issue.

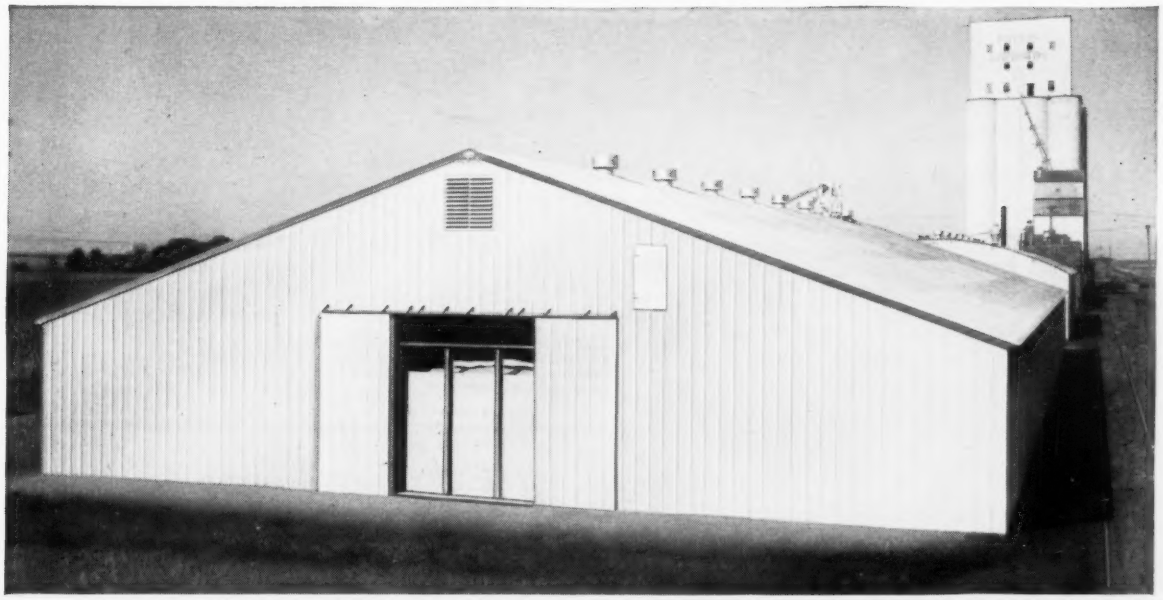
Sees Longtime Trend to Vegetable Fats

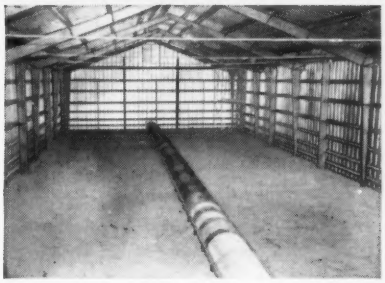
"IN THE FATS and oils field, we are in a period of rather sharp changes," Lauren K. Soth, editor of the editorial pages of the Des Moines Register and Tribune, told the margarine all-industry conference at Hot Springs, Va., May 23.

"Broadly speaking, consumer demand is shifting away from animal fats, including butter and lard, and toward vegetable fats processed into margarine for table use and vegetable shortening for cooking. Governmental barriers have been interposed, both at state and national levels, tending to slow down this process of change.

"There is every reason to believe that the trend toward more vegetable fats and table spreads and shortening will continue. In a study for the National Planning Association, John D. Black and James T. Bonnen assume a further decline in butter consumption to about 7 pounds per person in 1965 as compared with around 9 pounds now. Consumption of margarine probably will increase about 2 pounds per person during the decade, or to about 10½ pounds.

"From the viewpoint of the Cornbelt, this means that soybeans will assume more and more importance in the farm income picture. Soybean growers will benefit from the expanding market for oil for margarine.





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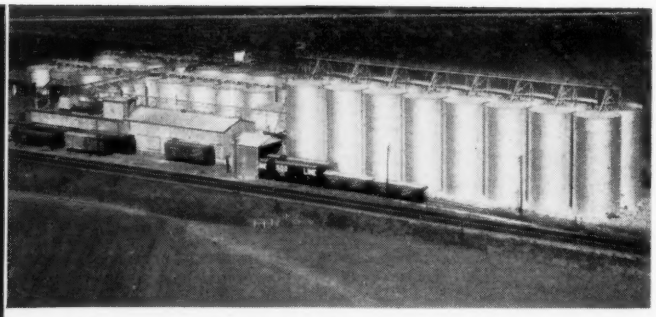
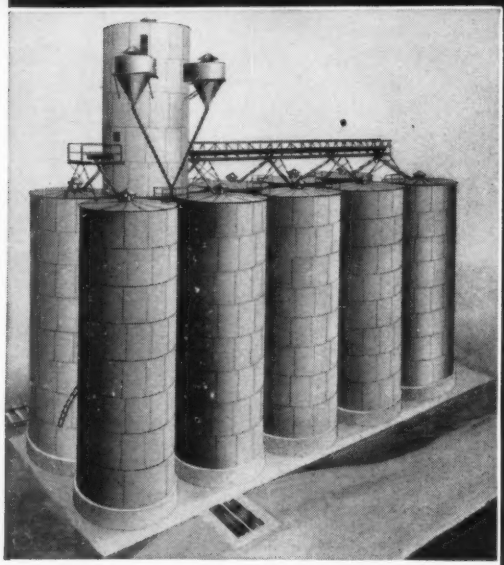
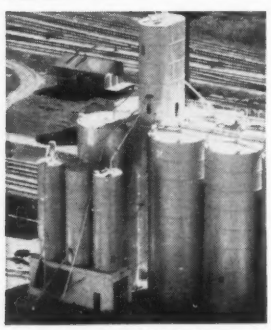


World's largest Storage Plant for dehydrated Alfalfa meal and pellets under inert gas pressure, The National Alfalfa Dehydrating & Milling Co. Plant at Lawrence, Kansas. The 16 large new tanks at right, as well as the original tanks are Columbians.



Columbian Grain Storage Elevators for Turkish Department of Agriculture. Columbian has made two large installations in the Turkish Republic.



These 12' x 40' Columbian mixing tanks with steel hoppered bottoms provide an efficient drive-through feed mixing operation for Emporia Elevator & Feeding Co.

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AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

Late News

Vol. 4, No. 9
Hudson, Iowa
June 6, 1956

Published 32 times yearly as a service to the soybean industry.

THE CROP LOOKS THIS WAY

Two factors that could affect next year's soybean supplies adversely:

1—A bad drought in the soy belt.

2—A smaller than expected planted acreage.

Moisture supplies improved considerably in northern areas in May, but **the threat of widespread drought still exists in the western part of the Cornbelt.** Subsoil shortages still exist in northern Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. There are also moisture shortages along the East Coast.

The situation in the Midsouth is spotted, but moisture most places is more adequate than for several years.

So far our reporters **do not indicate that the 1956 soybean acreage will exceed or even equal U. S. Department of Agriculture's planting intentions report of Mar. 1,** contrary to many predictions of a much larger acreage this year.

The USDA forecast was for a 2.1-million-acre increase from 19.6 million acres last year—or a 10.6% increase. **It appears from our reports that the actual increase may be one-half this, or a million acres.** (For USDA's present views on acreage, see Washington Digest on page 38.)

There may not be the large increased acreage expected earlier in Iowa and Illinois where heavy corn plantings have taken place.

But the largest increases—100,000 to 300,000 acres—apparently are coming in Iowa and Illinois, also Minnesota, Arkansas and Ohio. Up to 75,000 more acres may be planted in Mississippi.

Little change is expected in Indiana.

According to our reports up to 100,000 fewer acres may be planted to soybeans in Missouri. There may be slight decreases in New York, West Virginia and Oklahoma.

Most other states expect the same or a slightly larger total soybean acres. **Some states with a small total acreage expect a steep increase percentagewise** but it will not affect the national total to any extent.

K. A. Standing, secretary-manager of the Ontario Soya-Bean Growers' Marketing Board, sees a possible 10% acreage increase in southwestern Ontario due to a late planting season for small grain and corn.

Rains in late May in central Illinois and central Indiana caused some damage to corn and there may be some replanting to soybeans. Also rains have delayed planting in western Kentucky.

Louis Brewster, General Mills, Inc., Rossford, Ohio, says there has been plenty of rain in Ohio this spring and continued wet weather could increase soybean acreage. Soybeans are reportedly replacing small grain also pasture and meadow acreage that failed due to dry weather in northern areas.

PROGRESS OF PLANTING

Soybeans were mostly planted in northern areas by June 1, also in the South except where they are to follow small grain or other crops. There planting will continue for some weeks.

Stands where up are generally very good and the outlook for weed control is favorable, except for areas in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio where wet weather favors weeds.

Only 15 to 30% of the crop was planted in Ohio and perhaps

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two-thirds in Missouri and Kentucky due to rains. Only 5% of the crop was planted in southwestern Ontario by the last of May.

GERMINATION REPORTS

R. E. Hodgson, Waseca, Minn., experiment station, reports **poor germination on many lots of soybean seed,** probably due to unusually low moisture at harvest last fall. Germination of seed in Indiana, has been highly variable, from 97% down to 30%, according to Purdue University tests. Germination of certified seed in Illinois is satisfactory and much better than the past 2 years, reports J. C. Hackleman, extension farm crops specialist.

REDEMPTION OF LOANS

Apparently very few soybeans were taken over by Commodity Credit Corp. on expiration of the loan date on May 31. Geo. M. Strayer, executive vice president of the American Soybean Association, strongly urged the redemption of all beans remaining under loan, pointing out that any beans passing into government hands would serve to depress markets. It seems that this has taken place.

STRAYER TO EUROPE

Strayer left here for Europe on June 6 for a quick survey of markets for soybeans and soybean products in Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, France, England, and also possibly in Denmark, Holland and Belgium. He will attend the annual meeting of the International Association of Seed Crushers while in Europe. He is accompanied by Mrs. Strayer. (See Strayer's editorial on page 4.)

MARKET OUTLOOK

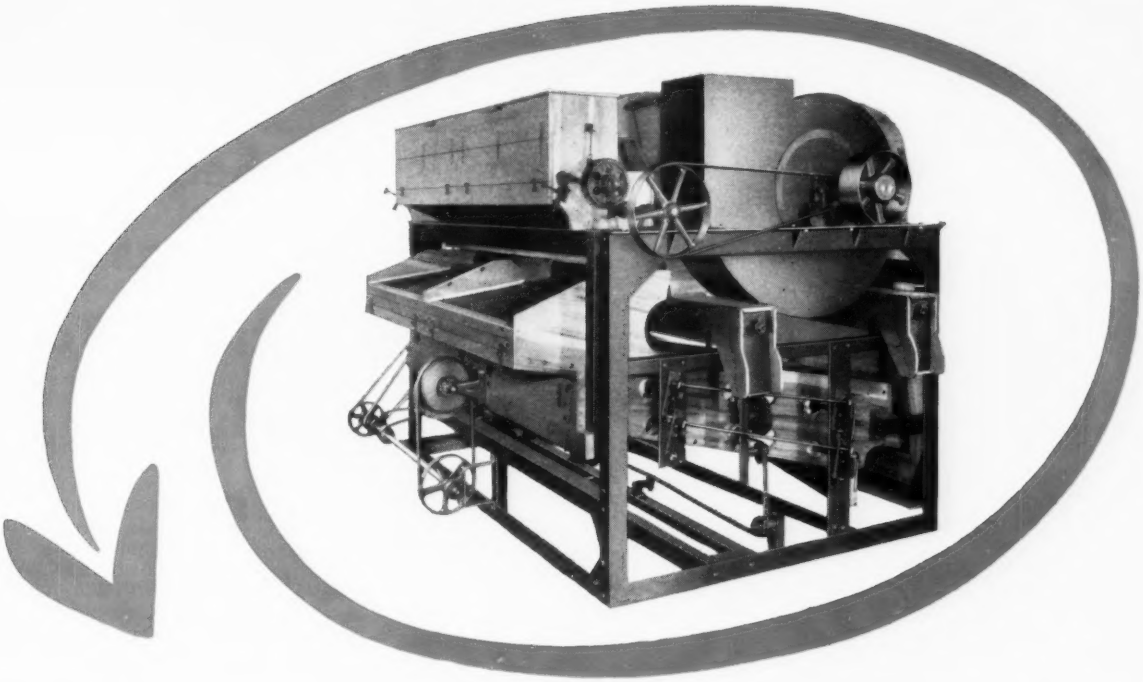
In a market letter Fred H. Hafner, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, sees continued strength in the soybean market. "Apparently soybeans are in strong hands and are being held for a final showdown in July when the last old-crop future expires. **I anticipate no serious decline in soybean prices until much later in the crop year** —possibly after mid-July."

Hafner sees higher oil prices and also higher meal prices "if export meal volume continues to increase as it has during the past several months." Hafner points out that if harvest should be later than usual this year, the soybean supply situation in September could become very critical.

Wall Street Journal reports that a considerable volume of soybeans in Chicago warehouses was being moved to processing plants in late May,which would indicate that **processors are electing to process rather than sell.**

	Cash prices May 29
Soybeans, No. 2 yellow, Chicago, bu	$ 3.01½
Soybean oil meal, Decatur, ton	59.00
Soybean oil, crude, Decatur, lb	.14

	Cash price to farmers for No. 1 soybeans May 29	Price to farmers for No. 2 soybeans May 29	Retail cash price for bagged soybean oil meal May 29
Ark	$2.75		
Del		$2.75	
Ill	2.88@$3.07		$74@$90
Ind	2.80@ 2.86		75@ 90
Iowa	2.75@ 2.85		75@ 83
Kans	2.75		76
Ky	2.95		75.70
La	2.85@ 2.90		
Miss		2.60	
Mo	2.74@ 2.80		75@ 80
N. C		2.75@$2.80	74@ 80
Ohio	2.86@ 3.05		
Tenn	2.72		80@ 82
Ontario	2.63	2.63	



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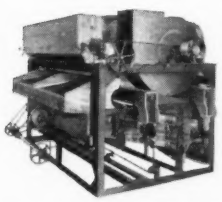
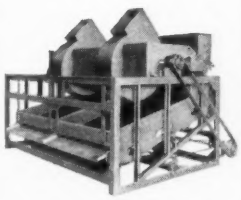
Your best investment in Receiving Separators for grains and other products in elevators, terminal warehouses and processing plants.

Eureka grain cleaning and separating equipment has been the leader for 100 years, and today's models represent the finest in modern design, operation and construction. Superb scalping and cleaning, uniform separations, large capacity, low operating cost, dependability and economy are important features which place the Eureka line above all others. Grains of every kind, in mill, elevator or processing plants are handled with speed and uniformity. Where extra large capacity is desired, a unit of double screen area and capacity is provided in the Eureka Double Twin Shoe Super Cleaner. We invite your inquiries.

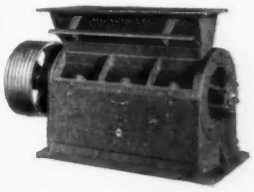


Super Cleaner—Receiving Separator

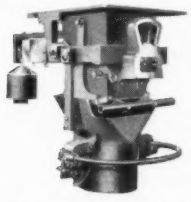


Hi-Capacity Receiving Scalper

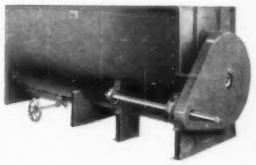
Vertical Batch Mixers



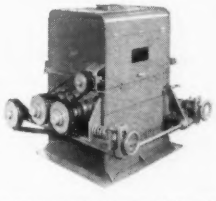
Corn Cutters and Graders



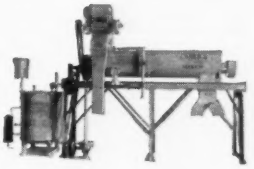
OK Bagging Scale—Series A, B



Horizontal Batch Mixer



Oat Crimper—Single Pair Roller Mill



Duplex Agitator Molasses Mixer

The Eureka trademark in Flour, Feed, Seed, Grain and Cereal Machinery and Equipment is like the Continental *Mark II* in cars. It's the recognized symbol of a superior product.

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Since 1856

SOYBEAN CONVENTION committee left to right): J. L. Cartter, director, U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, chairman; W. L. Burlison, retired chairman of the department of agronomy, University of Illinois; M. B. Russell, chairman, UI department of agronomy; and R. T. Milner, chairman, UI department of food technology. Absent when the picture was taken was Frank B. Lanham, chairman, UI department of agricultural engineering. Building in the background is Davenport Hall, original home of the College of Agriculture and present site of the agronomy department and the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory.

Soybean Meetings to Nation's Top Producing County

Much pioneer work was done at University of Illinois

THE AMERICAN SOYBEAN Association and the National Soybean Processors Association this year will hold their joint annual meeting in the top soybean producing county of the country—Champaign County, home of the University of Illinois.

It's appropriate that Champaign County is king, because the University of Illinois pioneered in research that adapted the bean to American farming not too many years ago.

W. L. Burlison, retired head of the University agronomy department, and J. C. Hackleman, extension crops specialist with the agronomy department, directed the pioneer work in Illinois. The Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, in 1897, was one of the first stations in the country to report research on the soybean.

Experiments at that time were confined largely to finding out if the crop could be adapted to Illinois conditions. Experiments with varieties began in 1906 under the direction of Dr. C. M. Woodworth, plant geneticist. Varieties developed by Dr. Woodworth and his associates at the University of Illinois have boosted yields per acre from 10 bushels in 1919 to about 25 bushels in 1955.

Illinois has become far and away the top soybean producing state in the nation, due to a great extent to efforts of University of Illinois agronomists.

Few soybeans were grown in Illinois earlier than 1890 when J. C. Utter, Mt. Carmel, began growing the crop. In 1914, the total acreage in Illinois amounted to about 1,000 acres. By 1920, the acreage had jumped to 16,000; by 1925, 290,000; 1930, 720,000; 1935, 2,431,000, and by 1955, the last harvest, to 4,370,000 acres.

In 1955, Illinois farmers produced 100,510,000 bushels of soybeans valued at $216,000,000. Illinois produces nearly a third of the soybeans grown in the United States.

The crop ranks second only to corn in total farm value of Illinois crops. All of Illinois' 102 counties can and do produce soybeans. In some counties, the acreage is approaching—and, in some—surpassing the corn acreage. Approximately one-fifth of the total land area in the state produces soybeans.

Began in 1897

The University began its experimental work in 1897 with plantings obtained from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. USDA had brought to this country pods of beans from China, where they had been known for 5,000 years.

These original plantings were successfully grown in the laboratory, then on a small experimental plot on the Agronomy South Farm. The results looked promising.

When these results were laid before 25 progressive farmers by Burlison and Hackleman, they all agreed to plant "a few acres." They, too, were successful. These farmers and the University then began to preach soybeans in earnest, and by 1914 they had succeeded in boosting soybean acreage to 1,000 acres.

But there was another problem—what to do with the beans when they were grown. The processing plants

in the state were using their presses for cottonseed and linseed and for oil meal, buying it in other states, shipping it to Illinois for processing, then shipping it out again. Gradually, these mills started processing the new soybean crop, and their capacities were explained as acreage increased.

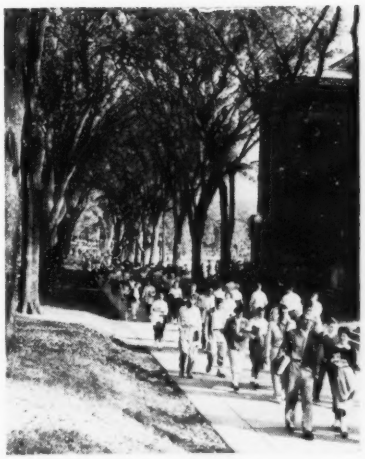
Farmers, knowing they would have a market for their beans, increased their acreage to 514,000, averaging 17 bushels to the acre, by 1930.

Work of Woodworth

Meanwhile, University researchers, under the direction of Dr. Woodworth, were busy improving the plant. They developed varieties with increased production per acre. With the invention of the combine, the University produced a stronger variety that wouldn't shatter and fall to the ground when the machine hit the plant. Men at the University also improved means of inoculation which enabled the plant to take greater amounts of valuable nitrogen from the air and thus further enrich the soil.

Variety research has not slackened as soybeans have taken over their important place in Illinois agriculture. Since 1940, there have been six new varieties developed at the University of Illinois. Two of these varieties—Lincoln and Clark—have boosted Illinois farm income by $13,500,000 a year over the older varieties they replaced.

University of Illinois and U. S. Department of Agriculture scientists grow about 10,000 plots on the Agronomy South Farm each season. They also test new strains at eight other locations throughout the state for proper maturity for each locality, high oil content and good protein quality, and disease resistance.



University of Illinois boardwalk.

In addition to these practical tests, the University agronomists conduct basic genetic studies on inheritance qualities in the soybean to help the soybean breeder in his other work.

There are about 30 soybean processing plants in Illinois now, and Decatur—known as "Soybean Capital of the World"—is located only 45 miles west of Champaign-Urbana, where the University is located. Its three mills process millions of bushels of central Illinois soybeans each year.

Members who attend the convention in August will be able to tour the Agronomy South Farm and see the test plots where this huge industry got its start.

All exhibits and meetings will be held at the Illini Union. In order to assure housing for convention attendants facilities are being reserved at hotels and motels in the area, as no one hotel in the Champaign-Urbana area can accommodate the the whole convention crowd.

To take care of you, a reservation committee has been set up. To make your reservation, use the blank below, and mail to J. L. Cartter, 160 Davenport Hall, Urbana, Ill.

Extend Storage Loans

THE U. S. DEPARTMENT of Agriculture has extended the farm storage facility and farm storage equipment loan programs for another year through June 30, 1957.

These loans are designed to help farmers throughout the country obtain needed farm storage. Under these programs farmers and others can borrow a large part of the cost of additional storage space and drying equipment to provide additional farm storage and vital conditioning equipment for farm grains and seeds.

Any farm owner-operator, share tenant, share landlord, or producer partnership is eligible to participate in the programs. Application for a loan may be made at the county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committee (ASC) office.

Farmers in most states can borrow up to 80% of the cost of new storage bins, cribs, or other approved storage structures.

Interest on the loan is at the rate of 4% per year.

In the last 7 months, July 1-Feb. 29, 6,875 loans were made covering structures with a capacity of approximately 23 million bushels.

American Soybean Association-National Soybean Processor Association Meetings, Urbana, Ill., Aug. 13-15, 1956

HOUSING RESERVATION REQUEST (Clip out and mail)

J. L. Cartter
160 Davenport Hall
Urbana, Illinois

I plan to attend the annual soybean meetings on the Urbana Campus of the University of Illinois Aug. 13-15, 1956.

Please reserve a Single Room_____, Double Room_____

for the nights of _____

I expect to arrive date _____app. hour_____

Name _____

No. _____ Street _____

City_____Zone_____ State_____

Date _____

(Indicate first, second and third choices)

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___Motel Mercer, Urbana
___Hamilton Hotel, Champaign
___Chief Illini Motel, Urbana
___Courtesy Motel, Urbana
___Lincoln Lodge, Urbana
___Urbana-Lincoln Hotel, Urbana, ..
(rooms available starting Aug. 14)

To be sure of your housing, mail this card direct to J. L. Cartter at above address.

WHY COTTON LOSES AND SOYBEANS GAIN

The Secretary of Agriculture addresses the margarine conference

By EZRA TAFT BENSON

U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, before the margarine all-industry conference at Hot Springs, Va., May 24

IF YOU WANT to keep your car on the highway, you must make good use of your steering wheel.

The steering wheel of agriculture is price. A rising price calls for increased production. A falling price stimulates consumption and discourages production. A fluctuating price generally guides a commodity through the channels of trade. Agriculture cannot keep on the road if its steering apparatus is locked or frozen. This is especially true if agriculture is in the midst of profound changes, and has many difficult adjustments to make. Price is the measuring stick people use to make decisions.

Let me illustrate in terms especially familiar to you margarine manufacturers.

You have two main sources of supply. One is cottonseed oil and the other is soybean oil. One of these, cotton, has elected to freeze its steering apparatus with rigid high price supports. The other, soybeans, has chosen to keep its steering wheel free so it can round the curves. Let us compare the history of these two commodities during the past quarter of a century.

Twenty-five years ago, cotton grew on 43 million acres of U. S. farm land. In 1956 the acreage is not 43 but 17.4 million.

Twenty-five years ago, before American cotton growers began to hold the price umbrella for foreign cotton producers, cotton production abroad totaled 12 million bales. This past year foreign production was not 12 but 25 million bales.

Lost Export Market

Twenty-five years ago the United States exported 7 million bales of cotton. During this present year our exports are not 7 but 2 million bales.

Twenty-five years ago, before cotton tied its own hands, synthetic fiber consumption in the United States totaled the equivalent of about a quarter of a million bales of cotton. Today synthetic fiber consumption has reached the equivalent of about 4½ million bales.

The cotton industry, which was afraid to live with abundance, this year will carry over nearly 15 million bales. This is the largest carryover in history and a major threat to world cotton markets.

Today, after 25 years of the utmost government solicitude, cotton has lost markets everywhere. Its producers have lost freedom. Cottonseed crushers are limited in the availability of their raw material. Your cottonseed oil supply is limited and you are using a bigger and bigger proportion of soybean oil in your product. As a prominent southern senator has said, it is not accidental that the big income-depressing surpluses in Commodity Credit stocks consist almost entirely of commodities for which the federal government has followed a rigid price support policy that has held prices at levels higher than effective demand. Certainly this is true in the case of cotton where prices have been and are considerably above those of our competitors.

Destructive Policy

Again quoting the senator, "as far as cotton is concerned, farm policies based only on price will, in the long run, destroy the industry."

Compare the experience of the cotton producer, who feared the problems of abundance, with the history of the soybean grower, who risked the growing pains of a fluctuating price and an expanding market.

During the past 25 years, soybean acreage increased from about 1 million to 19 million acres.

While cotton was losing an export market that it already had, soybeans were developing an export market where none previously existed. Sixty-five million bushels will be shipped abroad this year as beans, with substantial additional amounts as oil.

BENSON: Soybean producer risked growing pains.

Soybeans now supply nearly 50% of our tonnage of the high protein feeds, over twice as much as we get from cottonseed meal. Soybeans supply about 30% of our food fat, twice as much as we get from cottonseed.

While cotton producers have elected to accept strict acreage controls, soybean farmers have steadfastly resisted any restrictions on the acreage of soybeans they could plant. While cotton reduced its acreage through fear of abundance, soybeans willingly expanded, even on the very acres taken out of cotton.

Soybean producers have resisted the siren song that would categorize soybeans as a basic commodity, even though their crop now ranks fifth in terms of farm income.

A major difference between cotton and soybeans is the fact that cotton decided to fight its battles in the legislative halls, while soybeans decided to fight in the market place.

"88" HARVESTOR

NEW CAPACITY . . . NEW PERFORMANCE

Here's capacity to beat far bigger machines—with light-draft performance that gets crops fast! Chain raddle feeder assures a positive feed under all conditions. Tread adjusts for easier row crop harvesting. With 88-inch cut header or windrow pickup.

SP-168 HARVESTOR

NEW SELF-PROPELLED GIANT

POWERflow hydraulic drive, power steering as standard equipment, new one-lever concave adjustment, and a new automotive-type clutch are a few of the outstanding advantages of this new Harvestor. With 12-, 13- and 14-foot headers or new windrow pickup.

Every bushel pays you better when you buy one of these 5 MM HARVESTORS

UNI-HARVESTOR

FOR CHAMPION UNI-FARMOR PERFORMANCE

Powered and propelled by the MM Uni-Tractor, this Uni-Harvestor gives you self-propelled operation *with* famed Harvestor performance. The same Uni-Tractor mounts Uni-Farmor machines for forage chopping, windrowing, corn husking and corn picking-shelling. With 9-foot header or windrow pickup.

"69" HARVESTOR

BUILT FOR YOUR LOWEST-COST HARVEST

A 2-plow tractor easily pulls and powers the light-running Harvestor "69". Straight-through design and full-length separation are built-in advantages for big capacity . . . clean grain. Engine or PTO drive, 69-inch cut header or windrow pickup.

G-4 HARVESTOR

ALL-TIME FAVORITE IN THE 12-FOOT SIZE

Big capacity, light weight, and outstanding performance make the G-4 Harvestor the all-time biggest seller in the 12-foot pull-type size. All-steel auger conveyor, exclusive MM "full-width" cylinder feed, and full 3,520 square inches of straw rack surface mean big capacity . . . clean grain.

Leading sellers everywhere!

It's the *extra* bushels—the bushels you didn't *expect* to get—that pay you best! One wind-battered, weed-infested field is all you need to prove the crop-saving performance of an MM Harvestor. For these are the combines only Minneapolis-Moline could build, with a 70-year threshing tradition behind them! MM Harvestors are built to get all the crop economically, whether the stand is light or extra heavy—down or up.

This year, pay yourself a harvest bonus. Pick the Harvestor that makes every crop yield more, every bushel cost you less. Pick the MM Harvestors—performance leaders unsurpassed!

MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA

GET TOP BEAN PRICES WITH MM CLEANING EQUIPMENT

CLEANING EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE	
"69" Harvestor	Scour-Kleen
"88" Harvestor	Scour-Kleen
G-4 Harvestor	Screening Attachment
Uni-Harvestor	Scour-Kleen
SP-168 Harvestor	Scour-Kleen (for sacking)
	Recleaner (for grain tank)

Today's higher soybean standards make recleaning practically a must. Make sure **your** beans qualify for top prices. Equip your MM Harvestor with these cleaning attachments and get the better bean prices that are yours when you own an MM.

Kentucky Farmer Gets Results with 2,4-D

COCKLEBUR held by Charles B. Smith is finished, but soybean plant is not. Field was sprayed with 2,4-D about 6 weeks earlier and cockleburs quit growing. They bore little viable seed.

NO SPRAY was used on this bottom land field, but weeds were controlled. Field was rotary hoed, cultivated three times and hand hoed. Another of Smith's fields. Yield was about 22 bushels per acre in a drouth year.

By KENT PELLETT
Managing Editor, the Soybean Digest

A PIONEER in the use of 2,4-D for controlling weeds is Charles B. Smith of Henderson, Ky. He is one of the few producers who has been spraying beans with 2,4-D consistently and successfully.

Mr. Smith is chairman of the board of the Ohio Valley Soybean Cooperative at Henderson. He grows between 600 and 700 acres of soybeans annually on two farms in the bottom lands between the Ohio and the Green rivers.

He has been spraying soybeans over a period of 7 or 8 years as one step in controlling weeds under extreme bottom land conditions. But he emphasizes that he has used the spray only on the worst infested fields.

Mr. Smith related his experience with weed control through the use of 2,4-D in the April 1955 issue of the Soybean Digest. As he explained in that issue, he was driven to the use of spray by the Ogden soybean, which he was planting too early for proper preparation of the land. Now he is turning to earlier varieties such as Wabash, Clark and Perry and expects to do less spraying.

Last year he sprayed about 50 acres of soybeans. He got especially good results on a field badly infested with cockleburs. He sprayed the field after the beans were well vined. He showed me the field about 6 weeks after the spraying was done. The cockleburs were still there but had stopped growing and the roots were badly damaged. They set about 30% seed.

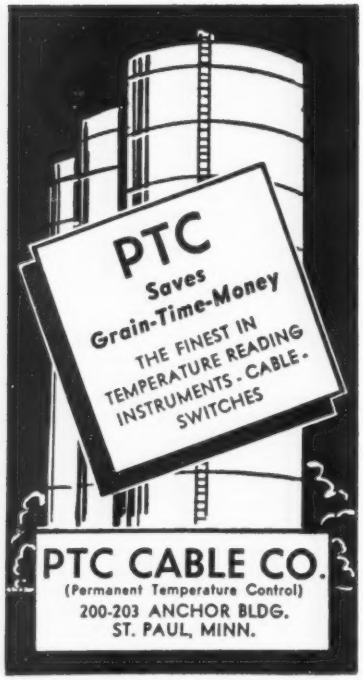
The spray had also stopped most horseweed and pigweed growth though not altogether. The beans had not been hurt so far as could be seen and obviously would make a good crop.

Mr. Smith is very thorough in other ways in his weed control efforts. He uses 2,4-D on corn. This is effective in cutting down on the weed population and the beans following corn get some of the benefit.

He plants his soybeans in 36-inch rows, in contrast to most of the beans in the Henderson area, which are still broadcast. He uses the rotary hoe, cultivates about three times, then ends up with hand hoeing where needed.

Mr. Smith's fields and some others on the river bottoms in the Henderson area look very clean of weeds without spraying. He says the weather determines whether he uses the 2,4-D. If there is a hard rain at planting time and the beans and the weeds emerge together, spraying will help.

He uses 1 pint of 40% ester per barrel for very young beans and 2 pints per barrel when the beans are larger. He says 4 pints will severely damage the beans but that smaller amounts will not do much harm. A barrel covers about 10 acres.



Why Didn't Experts See Price Rise?

By L. H. SIMERL

Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Illinois

A FARMER friend asks some interesting questions about the soybean market. "How come," he writes, "the University 'experts' did not tell us that soybean prices would go to $3? And why did the bean mills slow down, saying that they were losing money, when beans were $2.25, but operated at full speed when the price went up to $2.50 and $3?"

A lot of things happened during the past year or so to affect soybean prices. Each new development changed price prospects.

The 1953 crop was small. Prices of soybeans, oil and meal went up. The 1954 crop was a record-breaker, but prices tended to remain high, blocking needed increases in sales at home and abroad. It appeared that the carryover of old beans would be around 30 million bushels, several times the normal amount.

Then farmers boosted their planting of soybeans. Growing conditions were very good during the early part of the 1955 season. Continued good weather would have made a crop of 400 million bushels. This, with a carryover of 30 million, would have made a total supply of 430 million, or one-fourth more than the previous record supply of the year before.

A huge production of cottonseed, which competes with soybeans, was also in prospect, and official estimates were raised month after month all through the season. This prospect offset the first reports of deterioration of the soybean crop.

Later these four developments lifted prices of soybeans:

1—1955 soybean production, at 372 million bushels, though 9% greater than the record 1954 crop, fell below earlier prospects.

2—Production of olive oil in the Mediterranean area fell one-third below the 1953 level, and this reduction increased the foreign demand for soybean oil and soybeans.

3—Our government moved to boost exports. The CCC sold the 1954-crop beans that it had taken under price support loans. About 700 million pounds of soybean and cottonseed oils were sold under Public Law 480. An additional 65 million pounds were sold under ICA agreements.

4—Finally, rising prices have brought on an unusual amount of bullish speculation.

The price of soybean oil has gone up from 10¢ and 11¢ a pound last fall to around 16¢ recently. This price increase has added 55 to 60¢ a bushel to the value of soybeans.

The price of soybean meal, after sagging most of the season, has advanced more than $10 a ton. The higher value for meal has added another 30¢ to bean values.

Buyers of soybean oil and meal are not final consumers. The oil is manufactured into margarine and shortening. Thus prices of the oil can change considerably without immediately affecting the rate of consumption. Soybean meal follows an even more roundabout path to final consumers. It is mixed with other feed ingredients and sold under many brand names. The final consumer products are meats, dairy products and eggs. And prices of the soybean meal can fluctuate widely without having large immediate effects upon consumption These peculiarities of the soybean market make it subject to unusual price variations.

Soybean stocks on Apr. 1 totaled 176 million bushels, the same as the record stocks of a year before. Farmers held fewer beans, but others had more. Looking ahead, another large crop of soybeans is likely this fall, though not necessarily larger than last year. Production of cottonseed may be reduced from the 1955 level. **But a combination of price-raising forces such as lifted prices this year are not likely to occur in the year ahead.**

The Digest Predicted:

The Soybean Digest predicted in the January issue:

No more than a normal carryover of 1955-crop soybeans into next year.

More exports and a big demand abroad for oil.

Higher bean and meal prices. We quoted predictions of close to $3 beans and a possible sharply higher meal market in the spring.

The crystal ball was more clouded with regard to oil.—EDITOR.

NEW!
IMPORTANT SEED TREATMENT NEWS
in next issue of this publication
or at Booths 15-16
AMERICAN SEED TRADE ASSOCIATION CONVENTION
PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO • JUNE 25-27

DePutter Heads Ontario Soybean Marketing Board

RECENTLY elected chairman of the Ontario Soya-Bean Growers' Marketing Board was Gilles DePutter, Appin.

A. E. Jolley, Chatham, was elected first vice chairman; and D. A. McLachlin, Tupperville, second vice chairman.

Mr. Jolley was elected representative to the American Soybean Association, subject to the approval of ASA.

Secretary-manager is K. A. Standing, Blenheim.

Other directors elected at annual meetings: Geo. Phillips, Muirkirk; Chas. Arner, Tilbury; Ernest Baldwin, Cottam; Ernest Heiser, Comber; Wm. Wallace, Woodslee; Duncan McTaggart, Appin; Philip Campbell, Iona Station; Lester Longhurst, St. Thomas; George D. McIntosh, Oil City; Byrd Hooper, Scudder; and James White, Scudder.

Plane Mired in Pelee Island Mud

MIRED IN MUD. When the officers of the Ontario Soya-Bean Growers' Marketing Board flew from Chatham to Pelee Island to attend the annual meeting of the Island growers Mar. 24, the plane became mired in the mud on the take-off. With the aid of a rope and eight men the plane was finally able to leave the ground. In the picture are the pilot, Harvey McKay and George Phillips, board chairman; Gilles DePutter, first vice chairman; and A. E. Jolley, second vice chairman. K. A. Standing, secretary-manager, took the picture. Pelee Island is the most concentrated soybean growing area in Ontario, and the home of William Bartja, last year's yield champion who grew 67.9 bushels of soybeans per acre.

Announces Smalley Sample Awards

AWARDS for proficiency in the Smalley check sample work for the 1955-56 season were announced by the American Oil Chemists' Society Apr. 25 at the annual meeting in Houston, Tex.

The honor of winning the Smalley cup was shared by two chemists of the Woodson-Tenent Laboratories: J. R. Simpson, Cairo, Ill., and H. L. Hutton, Clarksdale, Miss., who attained the highest proficiency on the determination of moisture, oil, and nitrogen with a grade of 99.60.

R. C. Pope, Pope Testing Laboratory, Dallas, Tex., was second with 99.44%.

Four were tied for first place on the determination of oil with perfect grades: T. C. Law, Law & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; E. R. Hahn, Hahn Laboratory, Columbia, S. C.; Mr. Simpson and Mr. Hutton.

Mr. Pope was first on the determination of nitrogen, with a grade of 99.60.

On soybeans there was a tie for first place, with 100% grades, between O. E. Wilkins, Memphis Testing Laboratory, Memphis, Tenn., and Biffle Owen, Planters Manufacturing Co., Clarksdale, Miss.

First place for the drying oil series, the first to be awarded, was won by K. E. Holt, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn., with a grade of 94.5%. Second place went to J. R. Mays, Jr., Barrow-Agee Laboratory, Memphis, with 93.5%.

The Smalley work has been conducted for many years by the Oil Chemists' Society to standardize analytical methods.

Officers elected at the meeting included: T. H. Hopper, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, president; H. C. Black, Swift & Co., Chicago, vice president and membership chairman; R. W. Bates, Armour & Co., Chicago, reelected secretary; A. F. Kapecki, Wurster & Sanger, Inc., Chicago, reelected treasurer.

CCC Price Policy

SOYBEANS taken over following the 1955-crop price-support maturity date May 31 will be sold at storage points for unrestricted use, either export or domestic, at the higher of the market price of 105% of the 1955-crop price-support rate plus carrying charges until Oct. 1, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announces.

The minimum price for any soybeans remaining after Oct. 1 will reflect the higher 1956-crop support level.

Sales will be made by Commodity Stabilization Service commodity offices.

During recent weeks there have been indications of substantial withdrawals by producers of soybeans put under 1955-crop support.

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Big 28-inch spike-tooth cylinder keeps incoming material thick enough to cushion beans against damage. Sturdy teeth comb through heavy stalks and tough pods to get big, fragile beans with less cracking . . . increase threshing capacity . . . let you operate cylinder at slower, more gentle speeds. Cylinder drive is easily variable from 1060 down to 360 RPM, or to 190 RPM with special sprockets.

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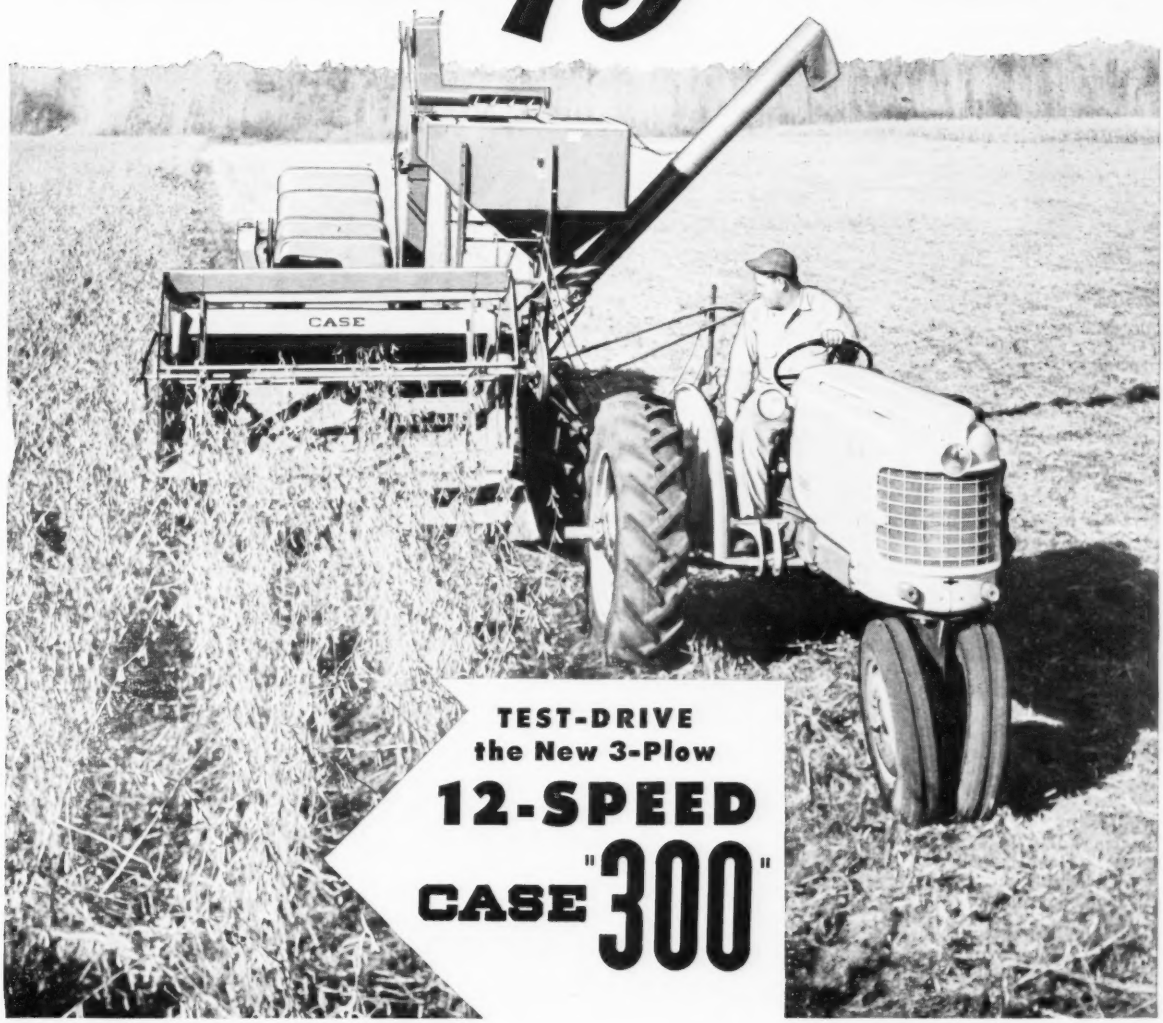

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Heart Disease and Soybeans

Will recent medical discoveries mean increasing importance for soybeans? One view of a much-discussed subject

By PHILIP S. CHEN, Ph. D.
Professor of Chemistry, Atlantic Union College, South Lancaster, Mass.

THE RECENT heart attack of President Eisenhower has brought renewed alarm to most Americans regarding the seriousness of this No. 1 killer, which, with other circulatory ailments, accounted for 52% of the deaths in the United States last year —more than all other causes of death combined. It has been estimated that two out of every three Americans of 55 years of age will die of this disease.

What is the chief cause of coronary heart disease? An explanation of this malady appeared in an article by Blake Clark in the November issue of Reader's Digest from which we quote:

"The arteries which distribute food and energy throughout the heart muscles are called coronary arteries. Doctors have long known that the greatest danger to the heart is an accumulation in these arteries of a fat-like substance called cholesterol. . . . It may be deposited within the walls of a coronary artery, narrowing down the channel for the blood to flow through and starving the cells of the artery itself. If this process continues, the artery may be closed by a blood clot. Since the heart muscle depends upon the blood and oxygen brought to it by the arteries, the result may be a weakening of the heart. In the end the heart may simply stop for want of this vital fuel."

Cholesterol is produced in the liver. It is also contained in the fat of animal source — including meat fat, egg yolk, butter, cream and milk. It has been shown that the higher the fat consumed by people, the higher is their cholesterol content of the blood, and the higher their incidence of coronary heart disease. The following are but a few illustrations:

Forty years ago fat constituted only 30% of the calories in the American diet; now it provides 40%. There are proportionately more cases of heart disease today than 40 years ago.

The Italians consume only about half as many fat calories as Americans do. Their death rate among men from heart disease is less than a third of ours. In England and Spain, the amount of blood cholesterol and the incidence of coronary heart disease were found to have a direct relation to the proportion of fat in the diet.

Dr. A. R. P. Walker and J. Higginson of Johannesburg, South Africa, found that the Bantu natives, who get only 15% of their calories from fats, had little cholesterol in their blood. Only one death from coronary heart disease was found among 224 autopsies on men 50 to 70 years old.

Quality Most Important

While the quantity of fat in the diet is a contributing factor to the coronary disease according to most of the reports published, the *quality* of fat is of even greater importance according to the author, for of food fats, only animal fats contain cholesterol. Fats of vegetable origin — fruits, vegetables, cereals, nuts—do not contain cholesterol. They contain phytosterol instead of cholesterol, and phytosterol, though closely related to cholesterol, does not cause coronary disease.

That there is a correlation between the kind of diet and the cholesterol content of the blood is made clear by a recent survey made by Dr. Merwyn G. Hardinge of the College of Medical Evangelists and Dr. Frederick J. Stare of Harvard University (The Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2.73; 2:83, 1954). A brief resume of their survey is as follows:

Their study included 201 persons using the following three types of dietaries: (1) lacto-ovovegetarian, a plant diet plus milk and eggs, but no meat, fish or fowl; (2) pure vegetarian, a diet of plant foods, excluding milk and eggs; (3) non-vegetarian, the average American diet of milk, eggs, meat and foods of plant origin.

An analysis of the diets of the three groups was made to determine the average daily consumption of calories, protein, fat, calcium, phosphorus, iron, vitamins A, B_1, B_2, C, and niacin. All of the three dietaries came within the limits of the daily allowances of the various nutrients as recommended by the National Research Council. Also there were no significant differences in the height, weight, blood pressure, red cell count and hemoglobin concentration among the three dietary groups. It was found, however, that the blood cholesterol levels of the three types of adults were significantly different. The non-vegetarians had the highest blood cholesterol, the pure vegetarians the lowest, the lacto-ovovegetarians fell in between.

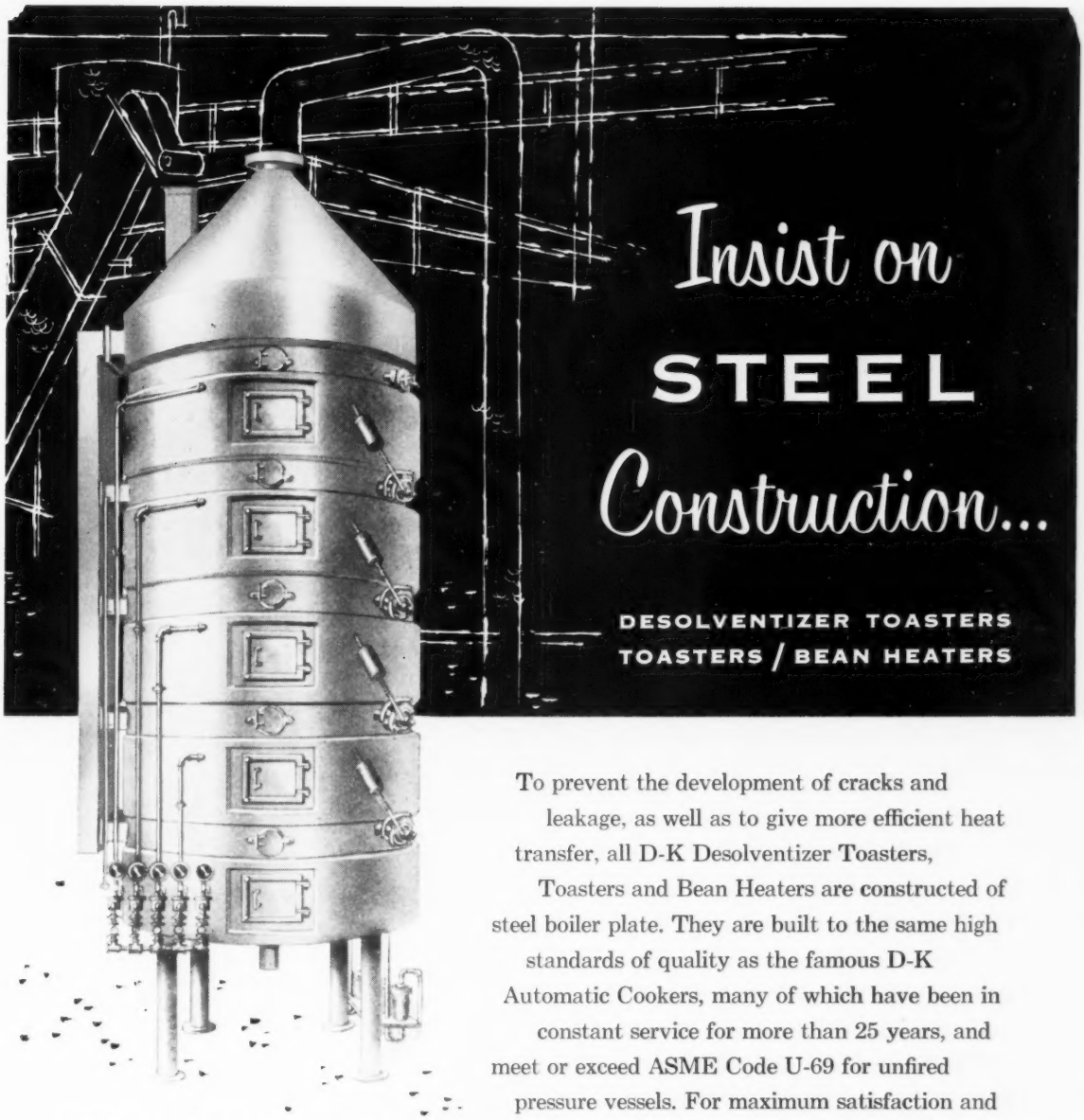
Probably there is no other group of people in the world that is more enthusiastic about soybeans in their diets than the Seventh-Day Adventists. They are the originators of health foods and meat substitutes, many of which contain soybeans.

Among the Seventh-Day Adventists who have helped to popularize soybeans in this country and abroad are Dr. P. A. Webber, a former secretary of the American Soybean Association, now a missionary to Japan, and Dr. H. W. Miller, the originator of the soy milk powder, Soyalac. Dr. Miller has been a frequent contributor to the Soybean Digest and is now a missionary in Free China.

It is true that a pure vegetarian may find it hard to get enough high quality protein to meet his body requirements. But thanks to the soybean, a plant food which contains all the essential nutrients for the human need, this is no longer a problem.

No Problem with Soy

What is true of coronary disease is also true of arteriosclerosis, namely, cholesterol is the chief offender. Stephan Jamyn reported in Revue Internationale du Soja of March 1946, that hardening of the arteries in rabbits can be artificially pro-



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duced by including cholesterol in the diet.

The use of soybeans in the human diet not only does not contribute to coronary disease and arteriosclerosis, but the soybeans also contain a factor which aids in the cure of these diseases. This is clearly indicated in the work of Pottenger, Jr., and Krohn as published in the American Journal of Digestive Diseases of April 1952. Contrary to common medical practice of giving the patient a low-fat diet to relieve hypercholesterolemia (high content of cholesterol in the blood), these doctors gave their patients the opposite diet —one high in fat and cholesterol— plus soybean phosphatides, which are used in the food industry under the name of lecithin.

One hundred and twenty-two patients were put on a high-fat regimen that included raw liver and raw brains—foods that are rich in cholesterol. Ninety-nine of the patients took a teaspoon of soybean phosphatides with each meal. The remaining 23 served as controls.

The blood cholesterol showed a marked decrease in 79% of the patients who took the lecithin, but not in the patients who did not take lecithin.

This indicates that it may be possible to correct hypercholesterolemia in those individuals who are on a high-fat, high-cholesterol diet with the use of soybean lecithin. The administration of soybean lecithin may also be applied to coronary disease and arteriosclerosis with beneficial results.

At a recent meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology held at Atlantic City, it was reported by University of California researchers that by using a synthetic butter made from soybean sterols, 10 grams of soy sterols in this butter each day effected a 10% reduction in cholesterol levels in the blood of the experimental animals.

Cause of Gallstones

Besides causing coronary disease and arteriosclerosis, cholesterol causes yet another human malady, namely gallstones. These stones are formed either in the bile duct or in the gall bladder. They consist of cholesterol or cholesterol mixed with calcium salts of bilirubin, carbonate, or phosphate.

According to Dr. Louis F. Fieser of Harvard University who has been working in cancer research for many years, cancer-producing substances might be derived from cholesterol. The following excerpt is taken from Dr. Fieser's lecture delivered in Paris, Nov. 13, 1953, under the auspices of the Societe Chimique de France and the Societe de Chimie Biologique: "Consideration of the correlation of chemical reactivity and biological potency points to delta 5-cholestene-3-one as the one substance derived from or related to cholesterol most likely to possess carcinogenic activity . . . but the evidence that such a substance has indeed been responsible for tumors evoked in mice by preparations from cholesterol has seemed to me more convincing than the theoretical argument to the contrary." (Science, May 21, 1954, Vol. 119, No. 3099, pages 710-716.)

Thus it is seen that the cholesterol in the animal fat is responsible for these common diseases which take a heavy toll of human lives each year and cause untold misery and suffering.

As people become cholesterol-conscious as they are now calorie-conscious, the author believes the following dietary changes will take place in which soybeans are bound to play a prominent role:

1—A decreased consumption of animal fat, especially lard, fatty meats, and organs, such as brain, heart, liver and kidneys. In their place will be substituted protein-rich soybeans and soybean meat substitutes.

2—A greater consumption of margarine in place of butter.

3—Mellorine, a frozen dessert made of soybean and other vegetable oils, taking the place of ice cream.

4—Skim milk, buttermilk, non-fat milk powder and especially soy milk and soy milk powder consumed instead of whole milk containing the milk fat, cream.

When that time comes, a breakfast consisting of eggs and bacon (especially when fried in lard), heavily-buttered toast, and coffee with rich cream — now a common American breakfast — will become very unpopular, especially among those who are particularly susceptible to coronary and other diseases in which cholesterol is the chief offender. It is therefore to be anticipated that the consumption of soybeans in the human diet will be greatly increased in the very near future.

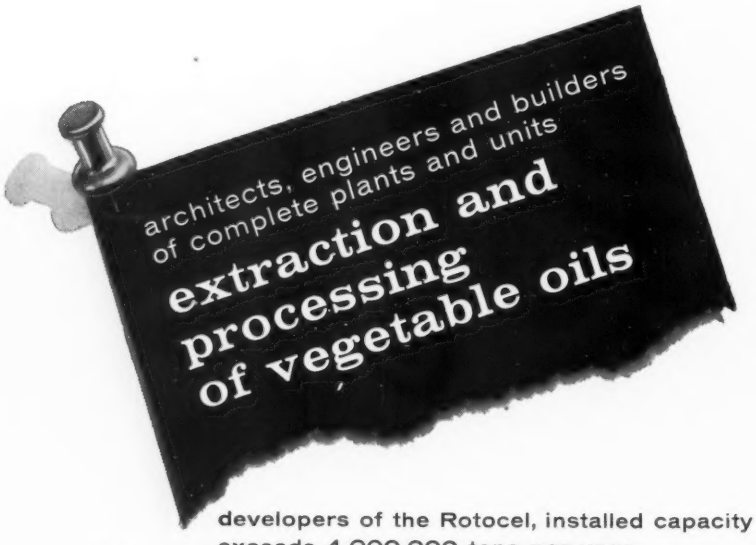
Says Accusations Against Fat Untrue

ACCUSATIONS that have long been made against food fats as the specific cause of obesity (overweight) are untrue, Dr. Robert S. Harris, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has reported.

More recent attacks on food fats in general as the primary cause of atherosclerosis (a type of heart disease) are premature and possibly false, he added.

Harris, who is professor of biochemistry of nutrition in MIT's department of food technology, presented these findings at a Chicago luncheon for institutional home economists sponsored by the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers.

Studies with radio-isotopes, Harris revealed, have shown that sugars, starches, proteins, and fats may be equally responsible for excessive weight.



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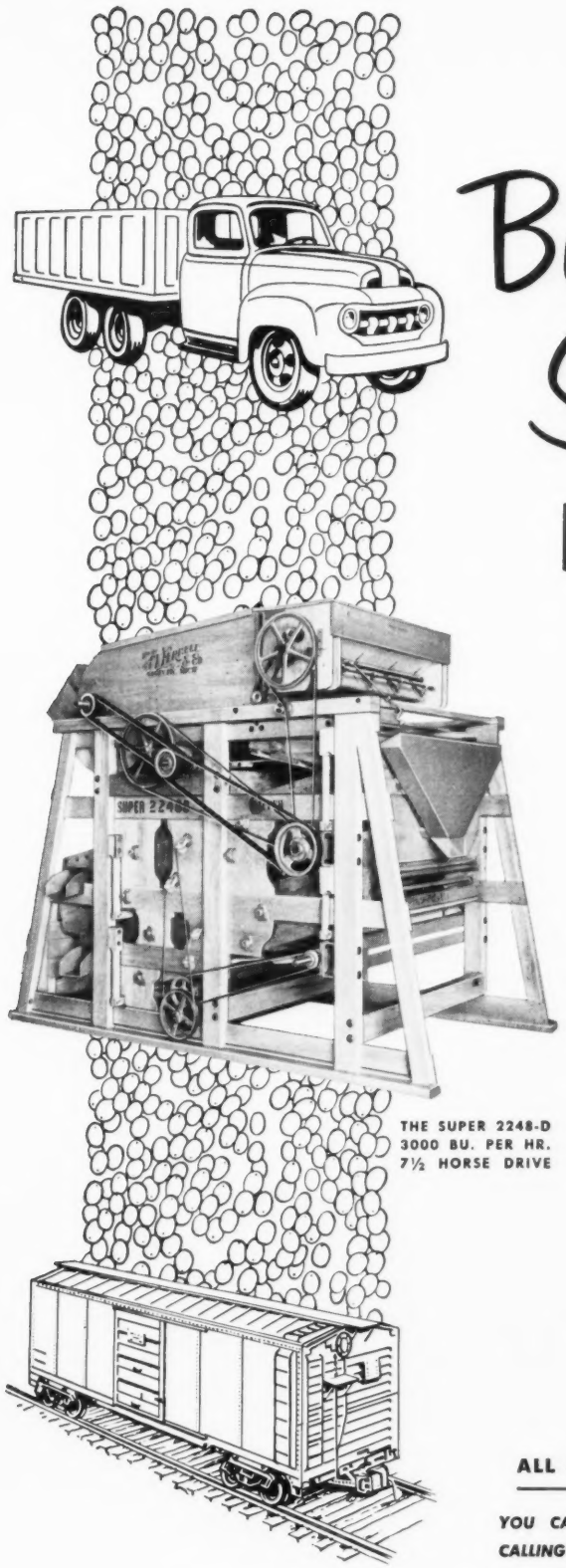

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Iowa Yield Contest

THE IOWA Master Soybean Growers contest will be sponsored again this year by the Iowa Crop Improvement Association at Ames, according to Joe L. Robinson, secretary.

This is a contest to determine a farmer's ability to grow top yields of soybeans. Community organizations throughout the state conduct contests in their areas to determine the local winners. The Crop Improvement Association coordinates the local contests into a state contest. State winners will be named at the annual meeting of the association next February.

Few changes have been made in the 1956 rules.

Entrants in the soybean contest measure, harvest and weigh 2 acres of beans under supervision of the local sponsoring organization. Moisture and damaged-bean percentages are calculated for final yield determinations.

Soybean awards go to the top three placings in the state contest and to all local winners. Winners of last year's soybean contest were Kenneth Taylor of Indianola, Revialo Rex of Boone and Mills and Jackson of Earlham. Taylor and Rex were past winners.

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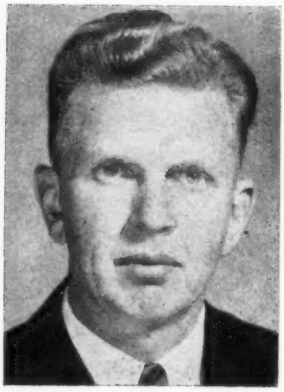
Suez Canal Shipments

NORTHBOUND shipments of soybeans through the Suez Canal in February totaled 1.5 million bushels, down 38% from February 1955, reports U. S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Crops and Markets.

Shipments of all oilseeds in February totaled nearly 256,000 short tons, up considerably from the 181,000 tons passing through the Canal during the corresponding month of 1955.



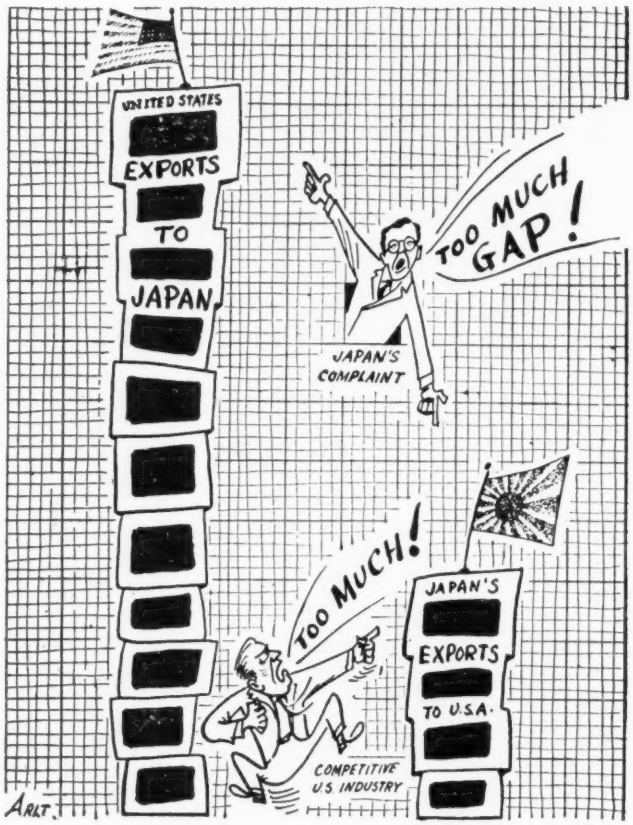
E. E. Hartwig

Hartwig Honored

DR. E. E. HARTWIG of Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss., received the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Superior Service Award in Washington, D. C., June 5, for his contribution to the knowledge of soybean products and his work in soybean breeding.

Dr. Hartwig has been instrumental in the development of Lee, Dorman, Jackson and Roanoke varieties, and is recognized as the outstanding authority on soybeans in the Delta area.

It All Depends on Your Point of View



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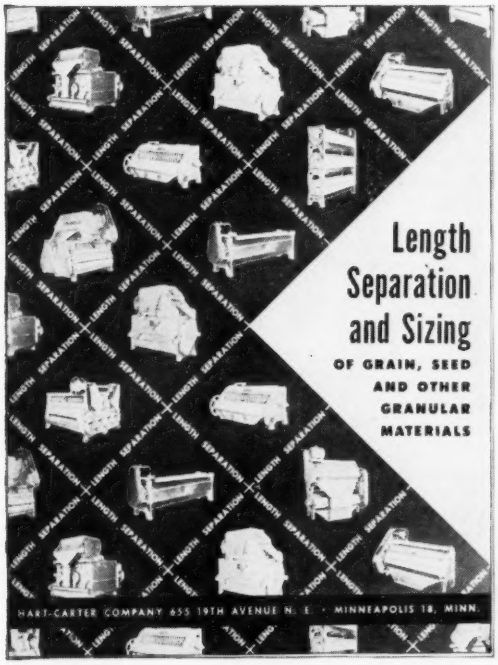
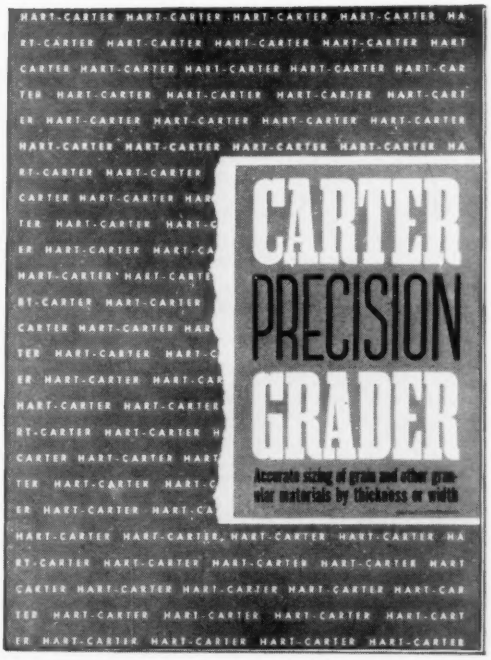


This folder gives you the basic facts about Hart-Carter machines for separating and sizing granular materials by *length* differences. It describes Carter Disc Separators, which separate by means of pocketed discs; and Hart Uni-Flow Indented Cylinder Separators. Ask for folder L1.



This companion folder describes the operating principles of Carter Precision Graders, which separate and size by *thickness* or by *width* differences. Cylinder shells with slotted perforations separate by thickness. Shells with round recessed perforations separate by width. Ask for Folder CPG-2.

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Reasons for Great Soybean Expansion

EXPANSION. The United States has multiplied its soybean production more than 42 times in a 25-year period. Actually, the greater part of this expansion came within a 10-year period from the midthirties to the midforties in Champaign County, Ill., the nation's leading soybean county!

W. O. Baldwin, of the department of geography at the University of Illinois, has made a study of this phenomenal expansion in Champaign County and the reasons for it. He believes the reasons apply in large part to other parts of the northern soybean belt.

The author points out that the increase in soybean acres has been accompanied by a decrease in acreage of competing crops, particularly corn and oats; and by increased return in dollars per acre to be had from soybeans.

The increasing return from soybeans has been due to increases in yields, but even more to price increases.

There have been two periods of significant permanent increase in bean yield—the late 1920's and the late 1940's. The first increase came mostly from more efficient harvesting resulting from the use of combines; and the second principally from higher yielding varieties.

Government price supports have not played much part in rising price level for soybeans over the years. Soybean prices have gone up faster than any general index of prices, owing chiefly to increased demand.

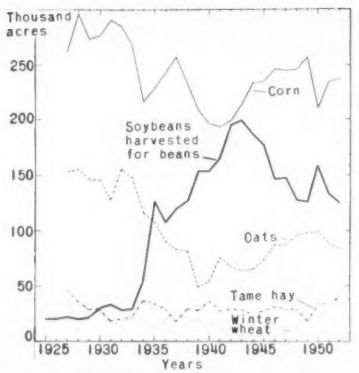
This demand was due first to wartime shortages of vegetable oils, and since the war to new uses for soybean products and increasing export demand.

Coupled with the rise in soybean prices has been the decline in corn and oats acreages in Champaign County. Corn has suffered from government restrictions and the need for rotations.

Oats have suffered a loss in demand owing to replacement of animal power by tractor power. "The opinion has been often expressed that, were it not for the decline in the demand for oats, the soybean would never have attained a great importance in the agriculture of the county," states Mr. Baldwin. "While this may be a slight exaggeration, it is surely true that the decline in oats acreage created a potential vacancy in the farming system which was readily filled by soybeans."

The author sees demand for soybeans increasingly influenced by exports. He thinks it quite likely that

Acreages in Five Principal Crops, Champaign County, 1925-52



Source: Illinois Cooperative Crop Reporting Service, Agricultural Statistics.

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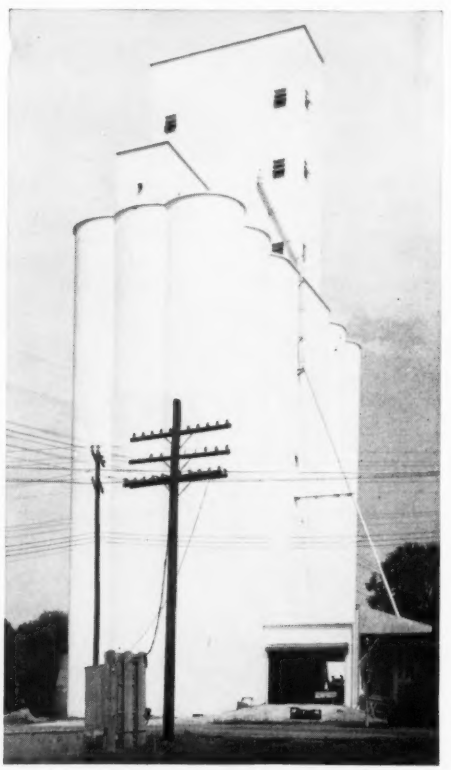

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the United States can maintain and improve its position in the world market. As in the case of rice and some other products, unit cost of production and export is often lower under the mechanized system in the United States than with less efficient methods elsewhere in the world.

AGRICULTURAL CHANGE: THE RISE IN SOYBEAN OUTPUT. By W. O. Baldwin. Current Economic Comment, Vol. 18, No. 1, February 1956. Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

STORAGE. A study of farm storage of soybeans, oats and wheat in Arkansas included interviews with 181 farmers, 166 of them soybean producers, in four producing areas in 1953. A comparison was made between costs of elevator and farm storage.

Average production of the 166 farms was over 2,000 bushels of soybeans. Farmers had an average of 4,503 bushels available storage capacity and utilized 40.7% of it in storing crops in 1953, a dry year. They sold 57% of all crops from the combine, placed 26% in commercial storage and 17% in farm storage.

Most Arkansas elevators do not have sufficient capacity to store grain and soybeans for farmers. Less than 10% of country elevators and buying stations, except for rice elevators and driers, offered farmers a storage service in 1953.

The cost of storing soybeans on the farm was less than the cost of commercial storage for all periods when storage was used at 100% of capacity. When only 40.7% of available on-farm storage capacity was used, farm storage costs were less than elevator storage costs when the soybeans were stored for 8 months or more. When soybeans were stored for 4- and 6-month periods and only 40.7% of available capacity was used, commercial costs were less than farm costs.

COSTS AND USE OF STORAGE OF SOYBEANS, OATS, AND WHEAT IN ARKANSAS. By W. R. Morrison. Bulletin 562. Agricultural Experiment Station, Fayetteville, Ark.

HARVESTING WITH COMBINES. By R. B. Gray, supervising agricultural engineer, Agricultural Research Service. Farmers Bulletin No. 1761, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Includes section on soybeans.

For a complete list of books and experiment station publications relating to soybeans drop a postcard to Circulation Department, Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa.

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April 27, 1956, cash balance	59,829.58
May 7, 1956, cash balance	Over $100,000.00

OVER $60,000.00 PROFIT IN FIVE WEEKS!

Some of our subscribers are buying NEW HOMES—NEW CADILLACS — Taking TRIPS AROUND THE WORLD! Whether SOYBEANS go up or down—or down and up, OUR advices get them PROFITS BOTH WAYS!

SUBSCRIBERS WRITE:

"Following YOUR market advices—tops in my opinion—have taken $5,000 profit in SOYBEANS in past 3 WEEKS!" La. —Apr. 15, 1956.

"Sure did WONDERFUL with that $5 subscription—OVER $3,000 PROFIT so far, and if I had gone along on first couple of letters, would have done much better." OHIO—Apr. 17, 1956.

"Am another satisfied customer. Made enough on JULY beans, FIRST WEEK I took service, to pay for service REST OF MY LIFE, and I figure on living a LONG time yet." — IOWA — Apr. 17, 1956.

"In 28 years in grain business, YOUR commodity-stock service was FAR THE BEST used during that period." — NEBRASKA. Apr. 12, 1956.

"Hats off to both YOUR service and SOYBEANS! — Your advice on beans could not have been more perfect. Have picked up some VERY FANCY PROFITS." COLORADO — Apr. 6, 1956.

HOW HIGH will JULY SOYBEANS GO? Our subscribers KNOW! Do YOU? — Read our ad. in NEXT column — TRY $5 worth of our service — our next 10 twice-a-week Tuesday and Friday letters. Use order blank at bottom of ad. in next column. Act NOW — or NEVER!

Market Advisory Bureau

P. O. Box 2106—Atlanta 1, Ga.

HUGE PROFITS IN JULY SOYBEANS and SEPT. COFFEE

In NOVEMBER 1955, we picked JULY SOYBEANS and SEPTEMBER COFFEE as the 2 BEST commodities to BUY for BIG PROFITS. BOTH hit the "jackpot," QUICK!

JULY SOYBEANS—
Nov. 28, 1955—$2.32
May 2 1956—$3.42

SEPT. "B" COFFEE—
Nov. 25, 1955, bought at 41c lb.
Feb. 16, 1956, high was 55.40c

OUR STOCKS ALSO MADE HUGE PROFITS!

Gillette	bought at .75 now	$50.00
Goodrich	bought at $3.00 now	84.50
Kimberly Clark	bought at 8.75 now	55.00
Union Bag	bought at 7.50 now	42.00
Phillips Petro.	bought at 30⅜ now	94.00
Cities Service	bought at 14.75 now	65.00
Wheeling Steel	bought at 11.25 now	53.75
Worthington	bought at 14.00 now	51.50

If YOU want to make money—BIG MONEY—out of SOYBEANS—WHEAT — CORN — COFFEE — COTTON — STOCKS—our twice-a-week TUESDAY and FRIDAY letters will give you EXPERT ADVICE backed by 38 years EXPERIENCE. We have been studying markets since 1918. Our service started business Feb. 1, 1928—now in 28th year!

SUBSCRIBERS WRITE: "Have taken over $100,000 profit out of commodity trades the past two years, because of your service." KANSAS.—"Your advices nearer correct than any I ever followed." GA.—"Best service I ever have taken." OHIO.—"I started on a shoe string—have made nice profits on your advice. Your service is TOPS."—NEBR.—"Have subscribed to several commodity advisory services—honestly believe YOURS the BEST I have EVER seen." ALA.—"Your ACCURACY in forecasting is AMAZING to me." KANSAS.—"Find check for $25 for 3 months renewal.—You certainly hit every turn of the market right 'on the nose'. I stuck with another service for 6 months and lost $7,000. By using your advice I'm beginning to climb out." IOWA.—"Several people whose names I sent you are taking your service and MAKING MONEY. One made about $26,000 last year on $5,000 to begin with. Had to pay Uncle Sam $12,000, which 'hurt' him."—N. C. BROKER.—"A friend told me that on your advice during past 3 weeks he made over $5,000 on JULY soybeans," CALIF. —"Have taken thousands of dollars from the market on your advice—believe it entirely possible to average $1,000 per month." MICH.—"Had over 10 different services—must say YOURS TOPS THEM ALL.—If you get customers from Minnesota and Dakotas, that's a plug from ME. My year's renewal speaks for itself." IOWA.—Did so WELL on your MARVELOUS advice, here's $100 bill as 'thank you' present." MASS.

SPECIAL "GET ACQUAINTED" OFFER: Our next 10 TUESDAY & FRIDAY letters, covering ALL markets mentioned above, also (FREE) our latest lists: 7-low-priced stocks; 7-high-quality stocks; 7 finest quality stocks—that should advance MUCH higher—*EVERYTHING mentioned*, $5.00. — USE ORDER FORM BELOW.—NOW!

Market Advisory Bureau

P.O. Box 2106, Atlanta 1, Ga.

SPECIAL $5.00 OFFER TO "SOYBEAN DIGEST" READERS

Send EVERYTHING mentioned above via air mail. Enclosed $5.00 in full payment.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

GRITS and FLAKES . . . *from the World of Soy*

Rejoins Aeroglide

Aeroglide Corp. has announced the appointment of Julian W. Bunn, Jr., to head up its newly formed development engineering section.

The development group will direct and coordinate efforts to improve production technique on existing equipment and to design better combustion equipment, safety controls, feed devices and other components going into grain drying machinery. Under this same group will be put the responsibility for the design of specialized drying and handling equipment methods and controls.

Julian W. Bunn, Jr.

A registered engineer, Mr. Bunn was formerly production engineer for Aeroglide Corp. Since July 1953 he has been plant manager and production engineer for Aeronautical Electronics, Inc. He was elected secretary-treasurer of that corporation.

This is believed to be the first formal long-range development effort by any commercial grain drier manufacturer, according to the firm.

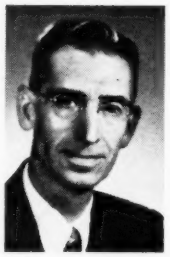
Saltzman Promoted

Esso Standard Oil Co. recently announced the promotion of A. L. Saltzman to manager of the solvents sales division of the company's marketing department.

A. L. Saltzman

Assistant manager of solvent sales for Esso Standard since 1945, Mr. Saltzman succeeds J. Cameron Frendlich, who retired.

Paul D. Garvey has been named as the division's assistant manager, succeeding Mr. Saltzman. Mr. Garvey served from 1946 until 1953 with Stanco and Penola, affiliates of Esso Standard. He joined Esso's solvents sales division in 1953.



Lindsay L. Cox

Allen R. Humason

Join Screw Conveyor

Lindsay L. Cox has joined **Screw Conveyor Corp.** to augment its southern sales staff and will travel out of the firm's recently enlarged plant in Winona, Miss. His territory will cover the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas.

Possessing a wealth of experience in screw conveying and bucket elevating equipment dating back to 1919, he recently has been sales representative of Hewitt-Robins, Inc., and manufacturer's representative of Screw Conveyor Corp.

Allen R. Humason has been added to the Screw Conveyor Corp. sales staff. He will devote his time serving customers in southern Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Iowa.

His most recent experience was as sales engineer for Hot Spot Detector, Inc. He is a captain in the U. S. Army reserve.

Joins Dannen Mills

Forrest Reed has been named country station division manager of **Dannen Mills** of St. Joseph, Mo. He comes to Dannen's from Topeka, Kans., where he was connected with the Kaw Valley Co-op Co.

Forrest Reed

In his new post Mr. Reed will be in charge of Dannen country stations in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska.

Appointment of Lee S. Ralph as sales manager of the **Chase Bag Co.** St. Louis branch was announced effective May 1. He moved from Chase's New York sales office.

Plans for immediate construction of a 2.1-million-bushel grain export elevator in Norfolk, Va., have been announced by **Cargill, Inc.,** at Minneapolis. The elevator will begin operation by the end of 1956 and will nearly double Norfolk's grain exporting capacity.

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MODEL FRSL only $245

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I am interested in saving money with accurate farm moisture tests. Please send me more information on your Steinlite Model FRSL.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

TOWN_____ STATE_____

Burrows Additions

Polstra, Lyon and Thiessen

Burrows Equipment Co., Evanston, Ill., announces the appointment of James H. Lyon as sales manager.

In addition, John Thiessen is the Burrows representative in central Illinois and Charles Polstra is administrative assistant in the Evanston office.

New Department

S. E. (Sy) Nelson has been appointed manager of a special meal sales department for **Central Soya Co.** and McMillen Feed Mills. It will be responsible for the sale of 50% soybean oil meal and other special meal products.

S. E. Nelson

Named to the staff of the new department are John E. Bex and Richard M. Marshall.

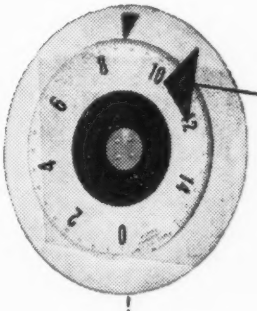
All three men are currently associated with the company, and their new offices will be maintained in Fort Wayne, Ind. All promotions are effective immediately.

Work has started on a 1.5-million-bushel addition to the **Dannen Mills** terminal elevator at St. Joseph, Mo. It will hike Dannen's storage capacity in St. Joseph to 3.5 million bushels. The addition will be completed by Oct. 1. Cost has been estimated at around $800,000.

Richard G. Brierley, former manager of the soya products department of **Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.** and president of the Soy Flour Association, became an ADM vice president and manager of the company's W. J. Small division May 15.

Ross & Rowe, Inc., has announced the removal of its main office to 50 Church St., New York 7, N. Y., as of Apr. 20. The Chicago office will continue in the Wrigley Bldg.

Wallace L. Dicks, who has been Indianapolis division sales manager for **A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co.**, is being promoted to the newly created post of sales promotion assistant in the formula feed sales department. He will work directly with Clyde Thompson, sales manager. To succeed Dicks in Indianapolis, Paul Fite is being promoted from the position of territory manager in the Decatur area.



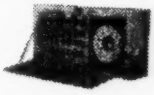
THIS MEANS TROUBLE...

A sudden rise in temperatures . . . from 40 to 46 degrees or from 88 to 91 degrees . . . *means trouble!*

It may be a moisture pocket, a ball of weevils, insects, mold, or chaff and foreign material — could be germination — any of several *unknown, invisible conditions* which cause heating of grain . . . which in turn cost you money in down grading, loss of grain, unnecessary conditioning expense.

Slightest change in temperature *as little as 1/5th of one degree* . . . reported instantly by the Hot Spot Detector system . . . detecting and protecting your grain condition.

For complete information on systems for all size and type grain plants, mills, write us today.



ELECTRONIC UNIT

HOT SPOT Detector, Inc.

214 Third Street, Des Moines, Iowa

"Over 1,500 Systems in U.S. and Foreign Plants"

GEORGE WASHINGTON BRIDGE, most traveled suspension bridge in the world, was opened to traffic in 1931 and now serves over 30 million vehicles annually.

KNOW-HOW THAT SPANS THE FIELD!

Now entering its second quarter century of service, the mighty George Washington Bridge is a prime example of the dependable performance that great skill and experience can achieve. In the industrial field, Esso Hexane offers the same reliable performance achieved through high technical skill and constant maintenance of quality. Because Esso Hexane must meet rigid quality standards, highest product character is combined with complete dependability. For detailed information or technical assistance, write or call: Esso Standard Oil Company, Solvents Division, 15 W. 51st Street, New York 19, N. Y.

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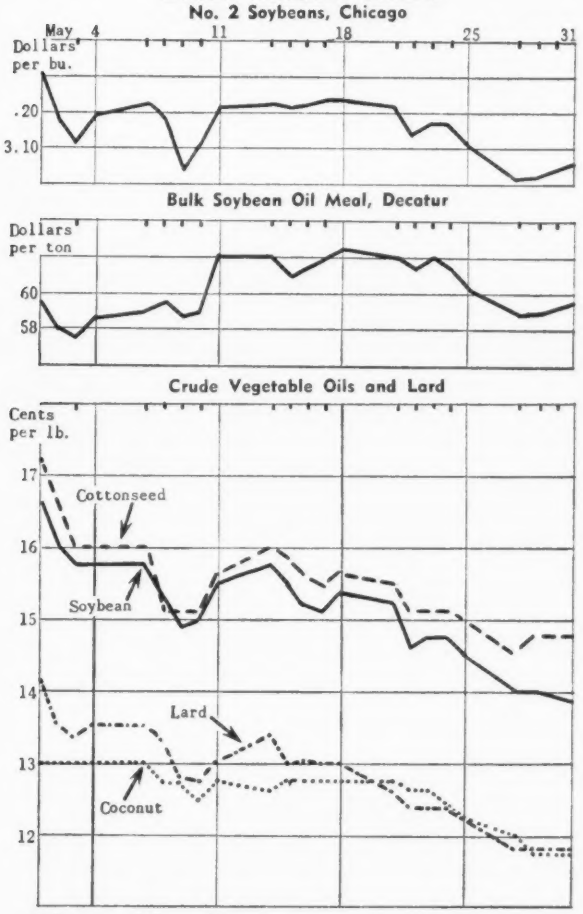
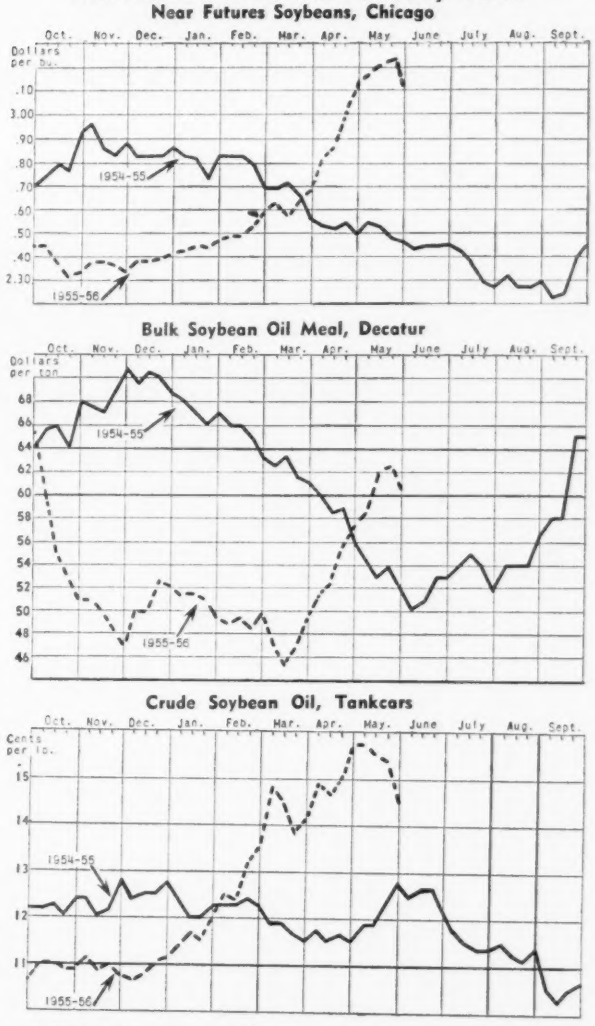
DAILY MARKET PRICES



TRENDS AT A GLANCE (Weekly Close)



May Markets

THE BULL MARKET in soybeans that began in March and was fired by record crushings and persistent export demand for soybeans and oil came to at least a temporary halt in May after soybeans and the oil reached new seasonal highs and meal was at the highest point since early last fall.

The markets were highly nervous and excitable all month. At times soybeans produced more activity in Chicago than all the grains combined. In one day a record 66 million bushels changed hands. On several different days prices fell or rose their daily limit.

Market reversals were due to evaporation of speculative enthusiasm and not to lack of bullish statistics, and some in the trade still expect to see new seasonal highs established. Fundamentals are still the same, including:

1—The prospect for a very small carryover of 1955-crop soybeans into the next crop year. The soybean stocks report issued May 1 by USDA showed fewer beans in all positions than had been expected, and was a bullish factor.

2—A continued heavy rate of processing, which however was believed to be slacking off some in May.

3—A heavy rate of consumption of meal.

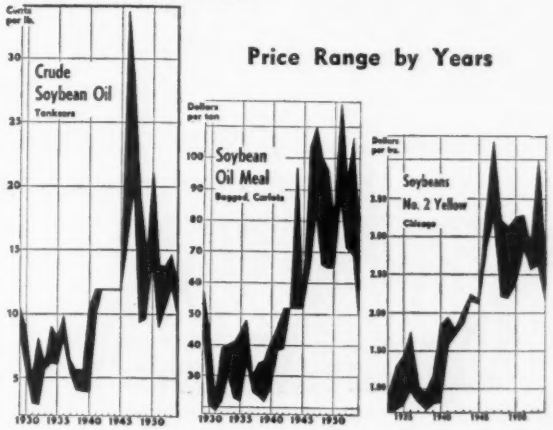
4—A continued good export demand, with exports of beans for the year as of May 18 running 8.2 million bushels ahead of a year earlier, and a good foreign demand for U. S. oils. Inspections of soybeans for export for the April 16 - May 18 period were 6.2 million bushels compared with 2.6 million for a like period a month earlier.

Other factors given some consideration by the trade included talk of a smaller 1956 soybean acreage than some had expected earlier, some concern about the possibility of a poor growing season, and some slackening in meal production due to processor shutdowns.

Extension of the delivery deadline on foreign purchases of U. S. oils and reports that the Argentine may have an exportable surplus this year for the first time in 4 years had an adverse effect on the markets.

BYPRODUCTS. The price for soybean fatty acids remained at 15¼¢ during May. Acid soybean soap stocks raised from 6¾¢ to 7¼¢. Raw soybean soap stocks advanced from 2¾¢ to 3⅛¢.

Price Range by Years



LATE REPORTS

EXPORTS. U. S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil for March. Preliminary data by Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Soybeans	1,886,421 bu.
Soybean oil:	
Crude	9,142,838 lbs.
Refined but not further processed	5,217,158 lbs.
Refined, deodorized and hydrogenated	28,172,391 lbs.

Converted to a soybean equivalent basis the exports for March amounted to 5,942,501 bushels. This compared with 6,924,179 bushels exported in February, and with 3,503,456 bushels exported in March 1955.

Total exports soybeans and soybean equivalent (including oil) October-March, 1954-55 and 1955-56 crop years (bushels)

Soybeans		Equivalent	
1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56
39,422,845	45,295,360	43,281,039	67,252,552

Soybeans: Inspections for overseas export by ports and country of destination Apr. 16-May 18. Reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (1,000 bu.)

	Philadelphia	Baltimore	Norfolk	New Orleans	Mobile	Total
Japan	237,916	57,000	70,000	2,112,159	74,667	2,551,742
Norway	93,038					93,038
Holland			3,733		227,190	230,923
Formosa				228,495	359,554	588,049
Germany				583,000	187,109	770,109
Denmark	149,333		298,666	980,103	187,109	1,615,211
Belgium				208,767	40,079	248,846
Korea				129,050		129,050
Total	480,287	57,000	372,399	4,241,574	1,075,708	6,226,968

Total Mar. 19-Apr. 13, 2,617,542 bushels.

Total exports and inspections for export Oct. 1-May 18, 52,417,000 bushels, compared with 44,177,000 bushels for the same period a year ago. Total clearance for soybeans from the Port of New Orleans July 1, 1955, to May 1, 1956, 32,725,000 bushels, according to the New Orleans Board of Trade.

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION of the 1954-55 soybean crops, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (1,000 bu.)

	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Carryover, Oct. 1	3,575	10,137	1,336	9,957
Production	298,052	268,528	341,565	371,276
Total supply[1]	301,627	278,665	342,901	381,233
Farm use, including seed for season	25,180	24,530	26,000	27,000
Quantity remaining for processing, export, or carryover	276,447	254,135	316,901	354,233
Disappearance, October through Mar. 31:				
Crushed for oil or processed[2]	126,567	121,229	125,899	148,989
Exported	21,345	31,482	39,826	45,409
Total	147,912	152,711	165,725	194,398
Balance on Apr. 1 for processing, export, or carryover	128,535	101,424	151,176	159,835

[1] Imports negligible. [2] No allowance is made for new crop crushings prior to Oct. 1.

PROCESSING OPERATIONS. Reported by Bureau of the Census for March and April.

Primary products except crude oil at crude oil mill locations: production, shipments and transfers, and stocks, April 1956-March 1956 (tons)

	Production		Shipments and transfers		Stocks end of month	
	April 1956	March 1956	April 1956	March 1956	Apr. 30, 1956	Mar. 31, 1956
Soybean:						
Cake and meal	583,555	584,396	560,066	543,904	201,468	177,979
Flour	8,446	11,875	9,069	11,616	1,757	2,380
Lecithin	1,425	1,475	(NA)	(NA)	1,733	1,883

Soybeans: net receipts, crushings, and stocks at oil mills, by states, April 1956-March 1956

	Net receipts at mills		Crushed or used		Stocks at mills	
	April 1956	March 1956	April 1956	March 1956	April 30, 1956	March 31, 1956
U. S.	474,707	656,107	757,772	760,953	1,737,918	2,020,983
Illinois	235,078	258,133	286,266	286,853	651,684	702,872
Indiana	32,721	44,701	71,921	83,576	143,268	182,468
Iowa	88,491	128,882	127,974	124,561	232,355	271,838
Kansas	3,764	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kentucky	6,285	9,321	17,458	16,475	(1)	(1)
Minnesota	36,066	67,454	50,477	50,383	51,953	66,364
Missouri	6,997	20,629	29,184	26,952	72,893	95,080
Nebraska	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
North Carolina	(1)	(1)	2,591	4,007	5,241	(1)
Ohio	43,237	63,023	79,294	80,740	193,314	229,371
Texas	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)
All other	22,068	63,964	92,607	87,406	387,210	472,990

[1] Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Soybean products: production and stocks at oil mill locations, by states, April 1956-March 1956

	Crude oil (thousands of pounds)				Cake and meal (tons)			
	Production		Stocks		Production		Stocks	
	April 1956	March 1956	Apr. 30, 1956	Mar. 31, 1956	April 1956	March 1956	Apr. 30, 1956	Mar. 31, 1956
U. S.	280,688	281,442	73,401	57,348	583,555	584,396	201,468	177,979
Illinois	108,754	108,409	26,014	17,832	213,544	210,865	67,493	64,148
Indiana	26,545	30,990	7,114	6,847	56,462	65,762	61,128	47,137
Iowa	48,043	46,400	10,524	8,649	101,115	99,423	32,293	30,059
Kansas	(1)	(1)	745	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kentucky	6,427	6,040	1,154	441	13,521	12,820	961	548
Minnesota	18,403	18,708	7,669	5,843	38,767	38,540	1,847	1,097
Missouri	10,698	9,854	2,576	2,953	23,300	21,454	2,274	2,133
Nebraska	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
N. Carolina	762	1,211	(1)	398	1,989	3,067	5,957	6,009
Ohio	28,830	29,054	5,973	4,775	63,021	63,971	4,533	3,127
All other	32,226	30,776	11,632	9,610	71,836	68,494	24,982	23,721

[1] Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

NEW!
IMPORTANT SEED TREATMENT NEWS
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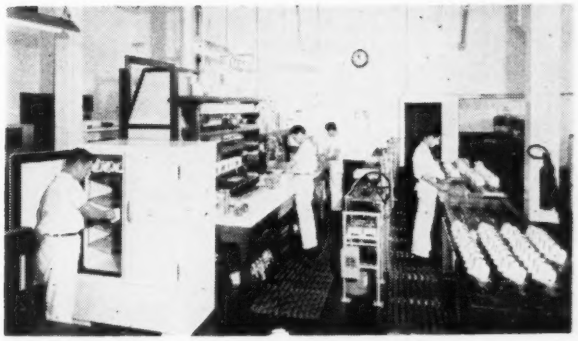

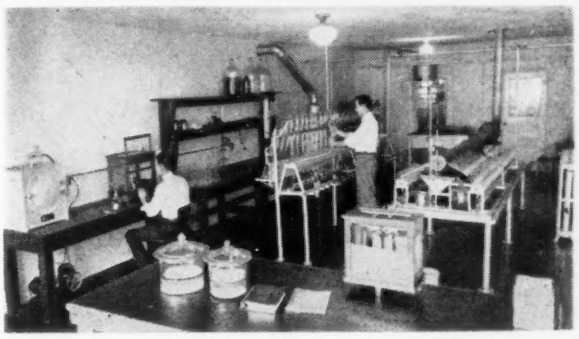

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Specializing in Soybean Oils — Cake — Meals — Feeds

"Over *Two Billion dollars* worth of products analyzed since 1935."

NEW PRODUCTS and SERVICES

MULTIWALL SACK. A new sewn multiwall paper shipping sack featuring reinforced end construction has been announced by Bemis Bro. Bag Co. The reinforcement consists of strips of kraft paper between plies at the bag's top and bottom, giving the effect of an extra ply at the points where most sewn multiwall bag breakage occurs.

The "Strength-end" construction, which is unique in the multiwall bag industry, can be applied in two ways to improve packaging efficiency. Either it may be used to increase bag strength at critical points, at less cost than adding an additional ply of paper, or it can reduce bag cost without sacrificing too much strength by eliminating a ply.

For further information write Soybean Digest 6c, Hudson, Iowa.

SOIL MOISTURE. An interesting and informative educational aid on the subject of measuring soil moisture has been announced by the Rayturn Corp. Consisting of a series of 35-mm slides with accompanying 25-minute recorded commentary, this "slide film" explains how soil moisture measurement works and the benefits it can provide.

This slide film has been found of value and interest by growers, dealers in irrigation equipment, irrigation specialists, county agents, teachers, and conservation groups.

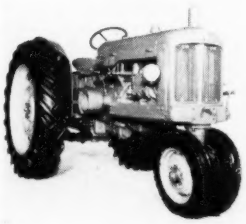
The slide film is available at no charge for individual meetings, and at cost for permanent use. For further information write Soybean Digest 6a, Hudson, Iowa.

IRRIGATION ENGINES. Seven Le Roi irrigation engines are described in a new bulletin issued by the Le Roi division, Westinghouse Brake Co.

The engines, which are illustrated in the four-page bulletin, range from 65 to 655 hp. Applications are shown and there are charts showing the continuous horsepower ratings of all seven engines.

For further information write Soybean Digest 6d, Hudson, Iowa.

DIESEL TRACTOR. The low-cost Fordson Major diesel tractor—widely accepted by American farmers in four-wheel models — now also is available in two tricycle models, according to Ford Motor Co.

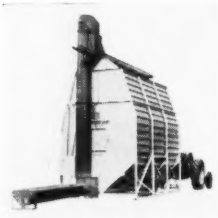


For applications where hydraulic lift and implement linkages are not required, two economy models of four-wheel utility FMD tractors are also announced by Ford.

"These tractors are, by far, the lowest cost diesel farm tractors available in the United States," says E. H. Woods, general sales manager.

For further information write Soybean Digest 6b, Hudson, Iowa.

GRAIN DRYER. The Habco Manufacturing Co. announces its new "400" grain dryer—a dryer and circulating bin built as one integral unit.



The unit burns LP gas and has a power takeoff drive. It is recommended for drying soybeans and other crops.

Advantages claimed include uniform, fast and low-cost drying. Recirculating eliminates wet spots in the corners or top of the bin, and a 20% reduction in drying time is achieved over ordinary bin drying.

For further information write Soybean Digest 6g, Hudson, Iowa.

SOIL TREATMENT. Soybean oil meal treated with hydrolyzed polyacrylonitrile results in improved performance from certain types of soil, according to U. S. Patent No. 2,741,551. The combination is said to both condition and fertilize the soil, providing materially improved seed germination, grain yield, aeration and water holding capacity.

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For information write Soybean Digest 6e, Hudson, Iowa.

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To Check Oil Content

A RAPID, inexpensive, and simple electronic method of determining the oil content of cottonseed has been developed by cotton technologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The new method obtains accurate results in 10 minutes, and the instruments used require no special skill to operate.

This compares with 24 hours required to complete the present official USDA test.

Oil content is the most important factor in determining the quality of cottonseed. Since oil content of individual lots may vary more than 250 pounds per ton of seed, a reliable method of grading is essential for efficient marketing, particularly in small lots.

Mellorine Survey

A SURVEY of marketing practices used by mellorine manufacturers is being made by the University of Kansas for the Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA. The university will collect the needed information under a research contract with the Department. Mellorine is similar to ice cream, but is made with vegetable and other fats and oils instead of cream or milk.

The Department's dairy research and marketing advisory committee has recommended an economic analysis of marketing organization, practices and other aspects of the subject.

The Bureau of Business Research of the university will send out a questionnaire to mellorine manufacturers, to bring together information of interest to all manufacturers of frozen desserts.

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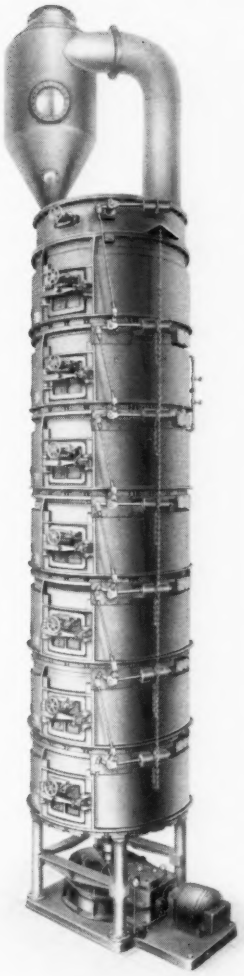

• Shown above is the latest style 7 high French Desolventizer Toaster. Such units are available in various tonnage capacities, ranging from 25 tons to 300 tons per day —soybean basis.

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WASHINGTON DIGEST

See Uncertain Oil Market

By PORTER M. HEDGE

Washington Correspondent for The Soybean Digest

OUTLOOK. The soybean situation is a bundle of question marks, and will continue to be until more is known about the new crops and foreign demand for 1956-57.

This is the prevailing view here. USDA did not anticipate the April burst in prices. Officials now are very cautious in their appraisals of the entire fats and oils outlook.

Here is the near situation, as seen by USDA. This season's bean crushings are estimated at 280 million bushels, exports at 65 million bushels, carryover at 5 million bushels. Demand for beans should be good for the rest of this season, though not necessarily at such high prices as now.

Edible oil prices are regarded as highly uncertain for at least another month or two. Small factors could be important market-wise, as they have been for the last 2 months.

The spread between soybean and cottonseed oil prices is expected to widen to about 1¢ a lb. USDA points out that cottonseed oil is running rather short now until the new crop starts coming.

Soybean meal prices are not expected to go higher, and may fall off a little. They're believed to be close to the top for the season now. Demand for meal for poultry will increase, but will decline for hogs.

NEW CROP. The new crop becomes more important, of course, with every passing week. USDA continues to stick with the March intentions-to-plant report as a basis for its 1956 crop estimates—not that it's so sure of it but that officials are puzzled about corn acreage.

Most of them are inclined to think the $1.25 a bushel corn loan will result in little or no cut in corn acreage. On the other hand they can't see bean acreage coming down below the increase indicated in the March intentions, bean prices being so high at planting time.

They can't reconcile these contradictions in which some 2 million acres are involved. So they're sitting tight until the returns from the July crop report come in — and meantime tentatively projecting a soybean crop of 410 million bushels.

Aside from size, the big early fall soybean market factor is the earliness or lateness of the crop. The crop estimate men do not now expect the bean crop to be "appreciably late" compared with average. Later than last year which was unusually early due to a combination of early plantings and dry weather.

EDIBLE OILS. A cotton crop of about 12½ million bales is tentatively projected by USDA in its 1956-57 estimates. This is only a guess based on more nearly normal acre yields from some 4% smaller allotments. The 1956 crop could easily turn out to be as large as the 14.7 million bale crop of last year.

Research men say the average cotton producer could economically use nearly three times as much fertilizer as in 1955. Other things being equal this could up yields by two-thirds.

USDA says the yield potential of cotton is building up fast and that prices are good enough to encourage it.

If the cotton crop is 12½ million bales, the cottonseed crop would be about 5.1 million tons compared to about 6 million tons last year. Such a crop, combined with a soybean crop of 410 million bushels, and less lard, would result in total edible oil supplies in 1956-57 nearly as large as this season.

Continued large fats and oils exports would be required to maintain prices at this season's levels, USDA says. Officials are inclined to think exports will stay large, though possibly not quite as high as this season.

Combining the near and the long views, USDA thinks markets may stay unusually sensitive all summer and possibly until well into the fall.

Exports under the Public Law 480 program — and rumors thereof — are expected to continue to be factors in fats and oils markets. As everyone knows, authorizations and deliveries have been extended in many cases. It's partly due to Administration policy of bolstering farm prices during the harvest season. But not all.

Some countries, Italy for example, have held back, possibly waiting for lower new-crop prices. It's gotten to be a kind of hide-and-seek market game, and some of the most confused people are operating officials in USDA.

The first realistic estimates of the olive crop in the Mediterranean Basin are due in June. But it looks to foreign officials here that a poorish crop is coming right on the heels of the poor 1955 crop.

FARM BILL. The final farm bill comes close to what the President originally asked for. The chief exceptions are raising price supports of feed grains from 70 to 76% of

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parity this year, and freezing transitional parity at present levels in 1957 for wheat, corn and peanuts. The latter one means that 1957 supports for these three crops will be 5% higher than they otherwise would have been.

The new law will have little effect on soybeans. To the extent that corn acreage may be reduced due to the soil bank, soybean acreage might be increased. This seems unlikely unless USDA goes all out this year—really in the next few weeks—to get farmers to cut corn acreage by offering very high rates for putting it into the acreage reserve of the soil bank. This was being talked in USDA right after passage of the bill, but hadn't been confirmed at the time this was written.

The other possible effect on soybeans is the provision in the new law that when either beans or cottonseed are price supported, the other one shall be "at a level which will cause them to compete on equal terms in the market."

This provision will bring headaches in USDA. The announced 1956 support rates are $2.15 a bushel for beans, and $48.40 a ton for cottonseed. Beans at 75% of parity, cottonseed at 70%. USDA is already reviewing these rates in light of the new law. Southern pressures to raise the rate for cottonseed are expected.

The new law does away with corn acreage allotments for 1956 and substitutes corn base acreages which relate to a total of 51 million acres in the commercial area. From that point on the new law leaves support rates up to Secretary Benson. The law is completely unclear as to what a farmer has to do to qualify for the announced loan of $1.50 a bushel.

USDA is considering this plan: Farmers who put into the soil bank—either acreage reserve or conservation reserve—an acreage from any cultivated land on their farms equal to 15% of their base acreage for corn would get a corn loan of $.150 a bushel.

Those who put no land in the soil bank but who stay within their base acreage for corn would be eligible for loans of $1.35 or $1.40 a bushel.

USDA lawyers and administrators were struggling over these decisions as this was written.

Farmers who plant as they please can get loans of $1.25 a bushel in the commercial area, as already announced. The law specifies that loans outside the commercial area shall be 82½% of the rate for compliers in the commercial area. This figures out at about $1.24 a bushel.

Thus a five-price system for corn in 1956 may be in the making.

Victory for Mellorine In Louisiana Court

JUDGMENT allowing manufacture and sale of mellorine in Louisiana was rendered May 21 by Judge Louis H. Yarrut of the Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans in New Orleans. The ruling became effective May 25.

The judgment annulled a previous judgment rendered by Judge Viosca in favor of dairy interests fighting mellorine in Louisiana.

The effect of the decision is to dismiss the suit of pro-diary forces against the Louisiana State Board of Health and lift the injunction against its issuing permits for the manufacturing and sale of mellorine.

Unless dairy interests appeal the decision to a higher court, this action culminates 3 years of effort on their part to ban the manufacture and sale of mellorine in Louisiana.

In rendering judgment Judge Yarrut made the following statement:

"It must be remembered that milk products and vegetable oil from cottonseed come from two of the principal products of this state, milk and cotton. Any attempt, by regulation or statute, to give monopoly to one or the other in the confection of food products would be . . . unconstitutional."

On to Urbana in '56

NSPA-ASA Meetings

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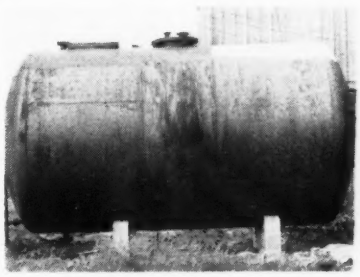

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IN THE MARKETS

FACTORY USE VEGETABLE OILS for February and March. Reported by Bureau of the Census (1,000 lbs.)

Primary materials: factory production and consumption, and factory and warehouse stocks, March 1956-February 1956

	Factory production		Factory consumption		Factory and warehouse stocks	
	March 1956	February 1956	March 1956	February 1956	Mar. 31, 1956	Feb. 29, 1956
Cottonseed, crude	170,524	211,401	193,507	195,888	155,007	180,058
Cottonseed, refnd.	180,538	182,780	148,382	147,672	[1]396,811	[1]417,399
Soybean, crude	281,442	271,253	272,521	269,118	132,552	128,177
Soybean, refined	251,048	249,371	250,241	249,526	80,018	81,159
Linseed, raw	63,428	59,172	45,374	43,716	134,970	130,393
Linseed, refined	22,930	20,605	21,321	20,450	34,989	31,881
Vegetable foots (100% basis)	22,988	24,041	13,350	15,052	55,125	52,278

[1] Includes 21 million pounds of refined cottonseed oil reported by respondents to the Census Bureau as owned by Commodity Credit Corp. This figure, as well as the comparable Feb. 29, 1956, figure of 61.9 million pounds includes quantities sold for export by CCC but not "lifted" but excludes quantities sold by CCC for export and being further processed. As of Mar. 31, 1956, CCC reported no quantities of refined cottonseed oil as being removed from inventory and put in an "in-transit position to other storage."

Factory consumption vegetable fats and oils, by uses, during March 1956

	Edible products			Inedible products			
	Shortening	Margarine	Other edible	Soap	Paint and varnish	Lubricants and similar oils[1]	Other inedible[2]
Cottonseed, refined	16,150	4,463	3,671	.....	[3]	[3]	326
Soybean, crude	.....	.....	.....	68	378	[3]	2,227
Soybean, refined	38,510	6,427	4,087	[3]	7,605	25	7,430
Foots, vegetable, raw and acidulated (100% basis)	.....	.....	.....	2,129	152	898	600
Hydrogenated vegetable oils, edible:							
Cottonseed	19,321	27,760	[3]	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soybean	37,766	57,627	1,409	.....	.....	.....	[3]
Other	2,487	2,551	[3]	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes quantities consumed in lubricants, greases, cutting oils, dielectric oils, core oils, brake fluids, and metal working. [2] Quantities consumed in chemicals, linoleum, oilcloth and animal feeds. [3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

SHORTENING. Standard shortening shipments reported by the Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc., in pounds.

Apr. 28	3,908,055
May 5	4,053,871
May 12	4,896,287

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION of the 1953-55 soybean crops, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (1,000 bu.)

Soybeans: Supply and distribution, 1953-55 (1,000 bu.)

SUPPLY

	Stocks at beginning of period[1]							
Year and quarter	Farms	Interior mills & elevators	Crushing plants	Terminal markets	CCC[2]	Total stocks	Production	Total supply
1953-54								
Oct.-Dec.	5,755	2,021	1,023	1,098	240	10,137	268,528	278,665
Jan.-Mar.	81,599	36,675	58,531	13,196	286	190,287		190,287
Apr.-June	37,312	16,862	52,297	11,461	36	117,968		117,968
July-Sept.	3,652	3,454	24,598	3,917	0	35,621		35,621
Season						10,137	268,528	278,665
1954-55								
Oct. Dec.	529	113	81	613	0	1,336	341,565	342,901
Jan.-Mar.	149,178	57,804	44,613	8,534	0	260,129		260,129
Apr.-June	113,914	40,623	17,549	3,914	0	176,000		176,000
July-Sept.	32,902	18,963	10,775	2,385	1,582	66,607		66,607
Season						1,336	341,565	342,901
1955-56								
Oct.-Dec.	3,939	1,757	217	2,628	1,416	9,957	371,276	381,233
Jan.-Mar.	115,600	55,394	81,784	20,988	3	273,769		273,769
Apr.-June	59,982	26,958	67,366	22,193	0	176,499		

DISTRIBUTION

Year and quarter	Used for seed	Net exports[3]	Crushed at mills	Feed and residual[4]	Total disappearance
1953-54					
Oct. Dec.	.....	23,614	62,326	2,438	88,378
Jan.-Mar.	.....	7,858	58,903	5,558	72,319
Apr.-June	23,368	5,793	50,632	2,554	82,347
July-Sept.	.....	2,379	41,297	—9,391	34,285
Season	23,368	39,644	213,158	1,159	277,329
1954-55					
Oct.-Dec.	.....	27,500	65,114	—9,842	82,772
Jan.-Mar.	.....	12,325	60,785	11,019	84,129
Apr.-June	25,071	8,741	63,161	12,420	109,393
July-Sept.	.....	11,910	59,950	—15,210	56,650
Season	25,071	60,476	249,010	—1,613	332,944
1955-56					
Oct.-Dec.	.....	34,312	74,651	—1,499	107,464
Jan.-Mar.	.....	[5]11,097	74,338	11,835	97,270

[1] Oct. 1 stocks in all positions include only old crop soybeans. [2] Owned by Commodity Credit Corp. in transit to ports. [3] Imports negligible. [4] Mostly quantity fed, but includes waste, loss and statistical errors in estimates. [5] Partly estimated. Stocks, production, and quantity used for seed estimated by crop reporting board; exports and quantity crushed from Bureau of the Census.

NEW!
IMPORTANT SEED TREATMENT NEWS
in next issue of this publication
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AMERICAN SEED TRADE ASSOCIATION CONVENTION
PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO • JUNE 25-27

P. L. 480 PROGRAMS. Agreements negotiated with foreign countries under Title I of Public Law 480 from its inception to Apr. 13, 1956, included programs for $150 million worth of edible fats and oils, reported Foreign Agricultural Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Those which either required or permitted the importing countries to take cottonseed or soybean oil totaled $135 million.

The major purpose of P. L. 480, which became effective July 1, 1954, is to provide a means for the sale of U. S. surplus agricultural commodities through private trade channels, with payment in the currency of the importing country.

Seven agreements including edible fats and oils were signed under Title I during the first year of P. L. 480. In the first five of these agreements, announced in January-April 1955, cottonseed oil was the only edible fat or oil authorized for sale, since Commodity Credit Corp. had large stocks of cottonseed oil to be disposed of at that time.

From July 1, 1955, to Apr. 13, 1956, agreements including cottonseed or soybean oil were signed with 12 countries, and were for a total of $114 million, enough to purchase roughly 700 million pounds. Not all of this quantity, however, will come from 1955-56 supplies; 10% to 20% is expected to be deferred until after Sept. 30, 1956. By Apr. 13, purchase authorizations had been issued for a total of about 500 million pounds.

Edible vegetable oils included in agreements announced[1] under Title I, Public Law 480, July 1, 1955, to April 13, 1956, and purchase authorizations issued pursuant to these agreements up to April 13, 1956

Agreements announced —				Purchase authorizations issued —		
Date	Country	Value Million dollars	Estimated quantity Million pounds	Date	Value Million dollars	Estimated quantity Million pounds
Sept. 22, 1955	Peru	3.0	22	11- 1-55	1.2	8.2
Oct. 7, 1955	Ecuador	1.5	10	11- 4-55	1.5	10.0
Oct. 24, 1955	Spain	10.0	66	10-25-55	10.0	66.0
Nov. 16, 1955	Israel	2.2	13	1-31-56	2.2	13.2
Dec. 21, 1955	Argentina	24.7	175	1- 5-56	24.7	176.4
Dec. 21, 1955	Colombia	1.5	8	2-15-56	1.5	7.7
Jan. 24, 1956	Spain	15.0	100	1-31-56	15.0	100.0
Feb. 15, 1956	Italy	4.5	32	2-15-56	4.5	32.1
Feb. 20, 1956	Iran	1.4	7	.....	....	.....
Feb. 28, 1956	Greece	5.9	31	3-21-56	5.9	31.0
Mar. 5, 1956	Spain	25.0	114	3-29-56	15.0	68.3
Mar. 13, 1956	Turkey	3.7	22	.....	....	.....
Mar. 13, 1956	Chile	12.5	79	.....	....	.....
Mar. 13, 1956	Korea	3.0	16	.....	....	.....
Totals		113.9	[2]695		81.5	512.9

[1] Including amendments to earlier agreements. [2] 10% to 20% of this total is expected to be deferred for procurement in the 1956-57 marketing year, including 53 million pounds for Chile and 16 million pounds for Korea (alternatively Korea may take lard for prompt shipment).

Edible vegetable oils shipped or booked for shipment under Title I programs, Oct. 1, 1955-Apr. 13, 1956[1] (million lbs.)

Country	P. A. number	Kind of oil	Shipments made[2] Oct. 1955-Feb. 1956	Mar. 1-Apr. 13, 1956	Shipping space booked[3]
Peru	13-02	CSO	8.0	.....	.....
Ecuador	29-02	CSO	3.3	1.1	2.5
Ecuador	29-02	SBO	....	....	.2
Spain	17-06	CSO	6.3	.....	.....
Spain	17-06	SBO	56.2	.....	.....
Israel	16-17	CSO	.....	2.2	2.5
Argentina	14-02	CSO	54.8	18.5	22.0
Spain	17-07	CSO	10.1	12.6	18.6
Spain	17-07	SBO	9.3	18.0	32.1
Totals			148.0	52.4	77.9

CSO-cottonseed oil. SBO-soybean oil. [1] Not including the 6.3 million pounds to Colombia or the 13.3 million pounds to Greece shown in table above. [2] Compiled from shipping documents received in USDA and recorded through Apr. 13, 1956; the figures through February represent a nearly complete count of actual shipments, but those for March and April are probably incomplete. [3] Quantities already shipped not included. Compiled from documents recorded through Apr. 13, 1956.

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Edible vegetable oils included in agreements made under Title I, Public Law 480 during the year ended June 1955

Date agreement was announced	Country	Purchase authorizations issued: Reference No.	Date	Value Million dollars	Shipments made: Kind of oil	Quantity Million pounds
Jan. 31, 1955	Chile	12-01	3- 9-55	2.4	CSO	16.0
April 21, 1955	Spain	17-02	6- 9-55	5.0	CSO	26.0
April 25, 1955	Argentina	14-01	4-28-55	5.7	CSO	42.8
April 28, 1955	Turkey	10-06	5- 4-55	4.1	CSO	22.3
April 29, 1955	Israel	16-04	5-10-55	.7	CSO	4.9
June 24, 1955	Colombia	25-02	7-21-55	1.0	CSO	[1]6.3
June 24, 1955	Greece	26-02	7-21-55	2.3	SBO	[1]13.3
Totals				21.2		131.3

CSO—Cottonseed oil; SBO—soybean oil. [1] Shipped in October-December 1955; all other quantities shown in this column were shipped before October 1955.

STOCKS. Agricultural Marketing Service's commercial grain stocks reports for close of business on Friday and Saturday preceding date of report (1,000 bu.)

	Apr. 17	Apr. 24	May 1	May 8	May 15	May 22
U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at domestic markets						
Atlantic Coast	1,471	1,382	1,381	1,291	1,444	1,173
Gulf Coast	2,901	2,184	1,858	1,845	1,213	1,083
Northwestern and Upper Lake	5,187	4,993	4,794	4,495	4,081	3,796
Lower Lake	8,059	7,766	7,594	7,689	7,437	7,410
East Central	1,621	1,550	1,390	1,202	1,037	1,057
West Central, Southwestern & Western	1,829	1,757	1,653	1,452	1,374	1,303
Total current week	21,068	19,632	18,670	17,974	16,586	15,822
Total year ago	3,298	2,563	2,779	2,247	2,143	2,261
U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at Canadian markets						
Total current week	381	82	40	10	0	0
Total year ago	95	51	31	1	47	24
Total North American commercial soybean stocks						
Current week	21,449	19,714	18,710	17,984	16,586	15,822
Year ago	3,393	2,614	2,810	2,248	2,190	2,285

PRICES. Average prices for soybeans received by farmers, effective parity, and support rates (dollars per bu.)

Average farm price: Apr. 15 1955	Mar. 15 1956	Apr. 15 1956	Effective parity Apr. 15 1956	Av. price as percent of parity Apr. 15 1956	National average price support rate: 1954 crop	1955 crop	1956 crop
2.42	2.38	2.63	2.90	91	2.22	2.04	2.15

Average farm and parity prices from crop reporting board.

Prices of soybeans compared wtih market value of soybean oil and soybean meal

Month	Soybean oil: Average price at crushing plant	Value from bushel of soybeans[1]	Soybean meal: Bulk price at Decatur	Value from bushel of soybeans[1]	Value of oil and meal from bushel of soybeans[1]	Market price No. 1 Yellow soybeans Ill. points	Spread between soybean price and value of oil & meal
5-year 1950-54	Cts. per pound	Dollars	Dollars per ton	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars per bu.	Cents
Mar. av.	14.1	1.45	70.25	1.67	3.12	3.00	12
Mar. 1954	13.2	1.45	84.50	1.99	3.44	3.49	—5
Mar. 1955	11.7	1.29	61.50	1.45	2.74	2.63	11
Jan. 1956	11.7	1.29	51.20	1.20	2.49	2.35	14
Feb. 1956	12.9	1.42	49.35	1.16	2.58	2.45	13
Mar. 1956	14.4	1.58	47.25	1.11	2.69	2.56	13

[1] It is assumed that a bushel of soybeans will yield 11.0 pounds of oil and 47.0 pounds of soybean meal based on reports of the Bureau of the Census. Slightly smaller returns for oil were used for the 5-year average. NOTE: This table is for statistical comparison only. It does not purport to reflect actual operating margins. The data used are simple averages of prices and do not reflect actual purchases and sales of soybeans, soybean oil or meal, nor do they reflect location differentials.

LOANS. 1955-crop soybean loan repayments and loan and purchase agreement deliveries through Apr. 15 (1,000 bu.)

Warehouse and farm loans: Total under loan	Quantity repaid	Quantity delivered to CCC	Purchase agreements: Quantity under agreements	Quantity producers elected to deliver	Quantity delivered
27,485	17,738	3	2,643	Not yet available	

Maturity date May 31.

Note the Brokerage firms listed below. You can trade with the utmost confidence with them. With all due respect to others, we believe they represent the cream of the crop and handle by far the bulk of the soyoil and cottonoil business.

CECIL BAYS & COMPANY
ROBERT M. BOARD
CANAL Y ESCAMILLA, S. A.
CHARLES G. CARTER
GUILLORY SALES COMPANY
H. HENTZ & COMPANY
W. C. HOLZHAUER
M. C. KING COMPANY
LACY-LOGAN COMPANY
LAWS & OVERLEY & SHELTON
J. G. LUSK COMPANY
THE MARWOOD COMPANY
MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER AND BEANE
ORVIS BROTHERS & COMPANY
H. L. RACLIN & SONS, INC.
ROBINSON-ADAMS COMPANY
ROESLING, MONROE & COMPANY
SEWREY-GARTSIDE COMPANY
PAUL X. SMITH CORPORATION
SNOW & COMPANY
W. M. SIMERAL & COMPANY
STERNE & SON COMPANY
T. R. WATERMAN, INC.
WILBUR-ELLIS COMPANY
GRADY YANCEY AND COMPANY
ZIMMERMAN ALDERSON CARR COMPANY

NATIONAL FATS AND OILS BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

"Convey-Clean"

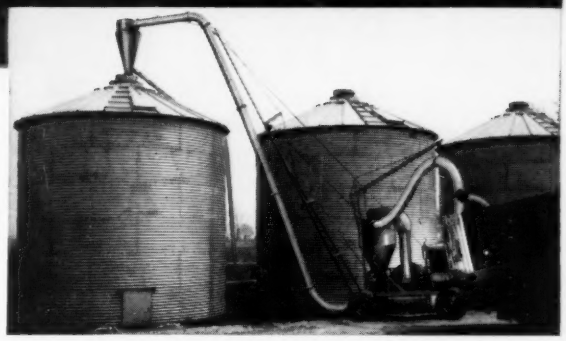
YOUR GRAIN THE MODERN SANITARY WAY... with a VAC-U-VATOR and PURE AIR!

The versatile VAC-U-VATOR easily and economically conveys up to 1900 bushels of grain per hour to a distance of 300 feet . . . elevates to a height of 75 feet. Fills storage as full as desired without "hand-leveling" . . . spreads foreign materials and eliminates "hot-spots" and FM columns.

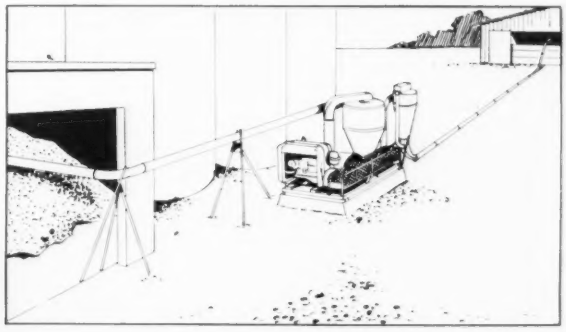
The VAC-U-VATOR with a Pressurized Cleaner Attachment efficiently conveys and cleans in one operation. Cleans dirty and weevily grain; removes dust, rodent pellets and weevil-cut kernels; eliminates live insects and musty odors prevelant in long stored grain. This cleaning and handling can increase test weight and eliminate unfair downgrading. All of this results in lower grain handling costs and increased profits. Best of all, you may now use our VAC-U-VATOR PURCHASE PLAN to buy this unit on your terms . . . low initial investment . . . pay balance out of profits.

There's a VAC-U-VATOR field-man in your area . . . he is familiar with your local problems and would be happy to explain how a VAC-U-VATOR will profitably solve your grain handling problems. WRITE TODAY for complete information.

VAC-U-VATOR DIVISION
DUNBAR KAPPLE INC.
810 WESTERN AVE. • GENEVA, ILL.



The VAC-U-VATOR provides a practical and profitable method of moving grain to and from round bins and flat storage buildings. It is fully portable and requires only one man to operate it. Quickly and easily "Vacuums-out" hot spots and foreign material columns in grain already stored.



The VAC-U-VATOR permanently installed between the storage facility and the elevator qualifies the storage facility as an ANNEX.

UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS
313 N. FIRST ST.
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

The Case of The
Cagey Steno
BILL, THIS IS ABSOLUTELY THE LAST TIME I'LL TOLERATE A LATE SOLVENT SHIPMENT!
BUT H. A. — THE SUPPLIER TOLD ME . . .
PURCHASING AGENT
I DON'T CARE WHAT HE TOLD YOU — I'M TELLING YOU NOW... NO MORE LATE SOLVENT SHIPMENTS!
MR. PORTER — WHY NOT CALL THAT SKELLYSOLVE MAN WHO WAS IN LAST WEEK? REMEMBER HOW HE TALKED ABOUT PROMPT DELIVERY?
SAY, THAT'S RIGHT . . . MAYBE SKELLYSOLVE IS OUR ANSWER!
AND HERE ARE FIVE GOOD REASONS WHY IT WILL PAY YOU TO SWITCH TO SKELLYSOLVE:
1. Orders phoned direct to Skellysolve plant.
2. 9 out of 10 cars shipped next day.
3. Shipping information sent promptly.
4. Skellysolve is quality-checked during production and before shipping.
5. Technical service backed by 25 years of Skelly experience.
O.K., SHIP US OUR FIRST ORDER!
LATER:
MIGHTY SMART MOVE, BILL, SWITCHING TO SKELLYSOLVE. NOT A SINGLE LATE SHIPMENT!
. . . AND NOT A SINGLE CASE OF CONTAMINATION EITHER!
NEXT DAY:
WHY MR. PORTER . . . A RAISE!
YOU EARNED IT MISS MARTIN WHEN YOU REMINDED ME ABOUT SKELLYSOLVE.

Many companies in your industry depend on Skellysolve for exacting quality, prompt shipment, and expert technical service. Get more complete facts by writing or calling us today at LOgan 1-3575, Kansas City, Missouri.

Skellysolve for Animal and Vegetable Oil Extraction

APPLICATIONS

SKELLYSOLVE-B. Making edible oils and meals from soybeans, corn germs, flaxseed, peanuts, cottonseed and the like. Closed cup flash point about -25°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-C. Making both edible and inedible oils and meals, particularly where lower volatility than that of Skellysolve-B is desired because of warm condenser water. Closed cup flash point about 13°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-F. Extracting cottonseed, soybean meals and other products in laboratory analytical work. Originally made to conform to A.O.C.S. specifications for petroleum ether, and pharmaceutical extractions, where finest quality solvent is desired. Closed cup flash point about -50°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-H. Making edible and inedible oils and meals where greater volatility is desired than that of Skellysolve C or L. Closed cup flash point about -16°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-L. For degreasing meat scraps, extracting oil-saturated fuller's earth or other general extraction. Closed cup flash point about 12°F.

Ask about our new Skelly Petroleum Insoluble Grease.

SKELLY Skellysolve

SKELLY OIL COMPANY

Industrial Division

605 West 47th Street, Kansas City 41, Mo.